The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebel Forces Gradually Approaching the Potomac.

Important Order from the Secretary of War.

All New Regiments and Parts of Regiments to be Hurried to the Capital.

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The Attitude of England and France.

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Additional Particulars of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

It has been well ascertained that agents of the French Government have been engaged for several weeks in purchasing large quantities of breadstuffs, both at the West and in the Eastern storehouses. The lowest grades are taken. Whether this is because of the scarcity of grain in France and a timely precaution against exorbitant prices, or whether the Government is preparing for a war footing, is of course matter of conjecture, as its agents have no information beyond instructions to buy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The increase of correspondence from the Washington Post-office, consequent on the war, is enormous, 70,000 letters a day being sent off.

MR. FAULKNER.

The place of Mr. FAULKNER's imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to secure the arrest of others implicated with him.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Reconnoissances and close observations indicate that the rebels are closing in upon our lines. Three mornings since, Mr. MILLER, of Albany, observed with his glass from the tower of the Seminary, three miles from Alexandria, that the rebels were throwing up intrenchments on the hill, about two miles northwest of Bailey's Cross-roads, on the northern road to Fairfax. A close observation showed that beside the earthworks and abattis around the brow of the hill, a stockade had been erected across the roadway. Early the next morning, a heavy volume of smoke ascending from behind the hill, led the officials of Col. McLEOD MURPHY's Regiment to conclude that the rebels were there in force, and a subsequent reconnoissance confirmed the conclusion that probably a Brigade was encamped behind the hill. During the succeeding night, two fire balloons were sent up from the direction of Fairfax Court-house, it is supposed as signals to other bodies of rebels. From contrabands who came into our camps yesterday, it was ascertained that heavy obstructions had been thrown across the road between Bull Cross Roads and Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. SHERMAN's pickets, which until recently have extended to Bull Cross Roads, have been drawn in a distance of a mile and a half, and the rebels have been seen to approach and occupy that point.

SECESSION RUMORS.

The city is full of secession rumors again to-day. We have various accounts of the rapid and near approach of from 150 to 200,000 rebels, under BEAUREGARD, LEE, JOHNSTON and JEFF. DAVIS. One account states that they are coming on Alexandria; another that they will approach *via* Chain Bridge and the upper fords of the Potomac; but all agree that they are coming right down on Washington. Our military gentlemen do not seem to be alarmed by these demonstrations.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance have established an agency in this City for the distribution of moral and religious information among the troops. The office of the agency is at No. 34 Four and a-half-street.

ACCEPTANCE OF TROOPS.

The Government has decided to accept companies as fast as organized, and to have them all sent to the seat of war, where they will be formed into regiments, and clothed and equipped. Orders to this effect were to-day transmitted to the Governors of all the States.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A startling announcement, said to be based on the latest foreign dispatches, was published the other day, to the effect that France and England had formed an alliance with a view to combined action on the part of the two Governments towards the United States. I am enabled to state on the best authority that no such compact has been formed. Certainly neither the French, nor English Minister Resident here, has received intimation of any such procedure. The rumor probably grew out of a recent correspondence between the French and English Governments, of which I am able to give you the substance. The revelation, you will see, puts a decidedly new face on our views of European diplomacy.

Three weeks ago M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted a note to the English Government, proposing that the two Cabinets come to a closer understanding with respect to the United States. To this note the English Cabinet sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring, in the Autumn, a supply of tobacco and cotton from the United States. The English Government then responded that *it could enter into no such engagement*. Here ended this interchange of diplomatic notes. The correspondence, joined to other ominous facts, leave no doubt that NAPOLEON III. will be very willing to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy; while, on the other hand, the just and prudent course of England cannot but inspire respect.

It was no doubt the leaking out of some earlier portions of this correspondence which led to an item in the London *Post*, which was taken up and grossly perverted by your sensation cotemporary the *Herald*. The *Post* said, "an alliance, *it is believed, is about to be* formed;" the *Herald* made certainty out of conjecture, and stated that an alliance *had been* formed. The alliance has *not* been formed; and for this it is not France but England that we have to thank.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The statement in this correspondence, several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurances of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given; thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ——:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to, or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Among the latest appointments are Major-Gen. HALLECK, of California, for the regular Army, and Col. GEORGE A. THOMAS, to be a Brigadier-General of volunteers. The former received a military education, and is experienced; and the latter is an Army officer, and attached to Gen. BANKS' Division.

All the Military Departments composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand Department under the command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN. As a consequence Major-Gens. DIX and BANKS are thus placed in subordinate military position. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

A scouting party, under Lieut. GIBSON, composed of the Lincoln Cavalry, Capt. BOYD, while out to-day in the neigoborhood of Patrick Church, some 12 miles from here, encountered a company of secession cavalry.

A slight skirmish ensued, during which Private IRWIN, belonging to Philadelphia, was killed. One of the Confederates was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body.

Three men, representing themselves as belonging to the Empire Rangers of Louisiana, came to our pickets to-day. They left Richmond fourteen days ago. After a hearing, they were sent to Washington.

CAUSE OF MR. FAULKNER'S ARREST.

From the National Intelligencer.

We understand that Mr. FAULKNER received information from the War Department on Thursday last that he was detained as a hostage for the return of Messrs. HARRIS and MAGRAW, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. CAMERON.

We are sure that our readers will be glad to learn that the arrest of this distinguished gentleman has not been prompted by any consideration relating to his personal demeanor as a citizen or as a foreign representative of the United States; and while it could have been wished, in justice to him and to the Government, that the grounds on which he is detained might have been sooner announced, we are sure that all will find fresh cause for condemning and deploring the harsh and inhumane proceedings towards Messrs. MAGRAW and HARRIS, which have thus reacted to the inconvenience and injury of the Ex-Minister.

Mr. FAULKNER is now lodged in comfortable quarters, and receives the cards of his friends; but is not permitted to have any further communication with them.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL ARMY SAFE AT ROLLA.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.

The St. Louis *Republican's* correspondent furnishes the following items:

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping ground at a point eight miles south-west of here, to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life.

Major STURGESS assumed command of the Army at a point 30 miles from Springfield, and had since conducted the retreat.

The Iowa First Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 134 wounded, 53 seriously, and eight mortally, and five missing.

Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, commanding the First Iowa Regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. EMMITT McDONALD, of the *habeas corpus* notoriety, arrived at Major STURGES' camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides. But it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Major STURGES will take in the matter is not known.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

My account of the great battle published this morning, being necessarily incomplete, as regards the interesting details connected therewith, I take this, the first opportunity to supply the deficiency.

First, I am fully satisfied from conversation with Gen. SIEGEL and Col. SALOMON, as well as from my own observation, that the Eastern Division did not make any attack until the roar of TOTTEN's Artillery announced that Gen. LYON was upon his ground. The battle then commenced at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes, and lasted until 11—Gen. LYON having been killed very soon after 9 o'clock.

Twice during the exhausting struggle, by seeming mutual consent, the hostile armies rested for nearly half an hour, after which the battle raged with increased vigor.

Capt. MANTER behaved with coolness and bravery.

Capt. MAURICE was hotly engaged, and showed that he knew how to face the music.

Capt. YATES was noted for his gallant bearing upon the field. I met him once, his face covered with powder, and the blood running from a slight scratch over the eye. He kept the field until ordered away.

Capt. STONE was actively and nobly engaged, pressing the enemy hard, and bravely driving him back from his position.

Capt. BURKE fought as only such men will, while no less than three bullets passed through his clothes. One, a spent ball struck his leg; another passed through his blouse, and a third passed in and out of the leg of his pants, without touching his body.

Capt. COLE fought bravely, and had his left lower jaw shattered, but, with his usual perseverance, had his face patched up, and was around the streets of Springfield in the evening.

Capt. MILLER, finding at one time late in the day, that it was impossible to gather his company together, called in men who were without officers, and made himself a very respectable command, while many of his men were lying bleeding and dying upon the ground.

Capt. RICHARDSON and both his Lieutenants, FISH and JOHNSON, were covered with powder and dust. The latter was once a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and lost his sword, but a platoon under Lieut. FISH gallantly rushed to his rescue, and the enemy, knocking him over with a gun, left him for dead, and withdrew. JOHNSON jumped up and mounted a bare-backed mule, and returned to our lines.

Capt. CAVENDER was undaunted, and after severe fighting, was wounded and compelled to retire.

Capt. GRATZ, the lamented officer who alone, of all the Captains in the Missouri First, fell dead upon the field, was in the thickest of the fight. He fell within a few feet of where Gen. LYON's horse was killed and Col. ANDREWS was wounded, and when I saw him, Dr. CORNYN was doing everything in his power to save his life.

Lieut. BROWN was wounded when they encountered the second regiment which was brought against them, but I do not think his wound was serious. I dismounted upon meeting him. MURPHY lifted him into the saddle, and I assisted him to a place of safety, he meanwhile cheering on those whom he met.

Other Lieutenants and many privates doubtless distinguished themselves, but these acts came more particularly under my especial notice.

At 11 o'clock the ambulances having been filled with our wounded were moved toward the city. The body of Gen. LYON had been placed in one of them, but without being uncovered no one knew that the remains of the gallant hero of Boonville and Camp Jackson were lying beneath that martial cloak, and it was unfortunately removed to give place to those who were wounded. It was afterwards obtained, and after being laid out and dressed in a uniform befitting his rank, I looked upon the pale face of the dead. An expression of painful embarrassment was plainly depicted upon his countenance—such an expression as I had noticed he had worn for several days.

On the way to the city I exchanged horses with Capt. CAVENDER, that he might have an easier riding animal, and afterwards gave that one up to a wounded soldier overtaken upon the road.

Arriving at Springfield about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of wagons were at once sent out to the field of battle, to bring in our wounded, and were kept busy until long after midnight, at which time the hospital had received about 120, the Baily House had been turned into a receptacle for our wounded, and the Methodist Church had also been filled, the two latter buildings holding probably 250 or 300. Dr. WHITE was busily attending the Iowa, at the Baily House, while Drs. FRANKLIN, DAVIS, SMITH, MELCHER, CORNYN and SCHENCK, were busily engaged at different places in the city.

Col. ANDREWS was slightly wounded when I last saw him, but was afterwards wounded again, and how seriously I am unable to say.

As soon as possible, after reaching the city, a council was held, and it was decided to move at once towards Rolla. Gen. SIEGEL now assumed command, and before daylight on Sunday morning the Army, with a very long baggage train, moved out of the city. The reporters, meanwhile, determined to push through at once to St. Louis without waiting to witness the anticipated attack of the enemy. On the road to Rolla we passed scores of families moving away from the vicinity of Springfield. Of course the product of their farms will be taken for the support of the rebel Army.

It now remains to be seen whether the Government will recognize the necessity of sending troops into the Southwest. Thirty thousand men should at once be placed in Springfield, and McCULLOCH and PRICE, with their traitorous minions, driven from the State before they have time to recover from the terrible shock given them by Gen. LYON. His blood calls aloud for vengeance upon the rebels. Open two routes to the Southwest and keep them constantly crowded with troops. Protect the Union element of Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Ozark, and Greenfield, and they will furnish a dozen six-months regiments for the United States service. Leave them as they are and you will see the arms now in the hands of Home Guards taken from them, the enemy advancing upon your city and threatening your capital. B.

REBEL LOSS AT BULL RUN.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in narrating the achievements of the Eighth Georgia Regiment at Bull Run, closes a graphic account of their valorous conduct under the fire of the National troops as follows: "At length they withdrew from the fight. Their final rally was with some 60 men of the 600 they took in. Balaklava tells no more heroic tale than this: 'Into the valley of death marched the six hundred.' As they retired, they passed Gen. BEAUREGARD. He drew aside, fronted, raised his hat, and said: 'I salute the Eighth Georgia with my hat off.'"

After the retirement of this remnant of the Eighth Regiment, the *Dispatch* goes on to tell how the Georgia Seventh was brought up to sustain the position they had occupied, and how bravely they fought; but it appears that they were slaughtered very much in the same manner, the Colonel (BARTOW) being killed immediately upon taking position. These detailed accounts of the losses sustained by each regiment show a much greater loss of the rebels than the papers which publish them have ever been willing to admit in the aggregate. Here are over 500 Georgians admitted have been killed, while the Louisianians claim to have lost over 300, and the South Carolina Legion, whose Colonel was wounded and their Lieutenant-Colonel killed, are officially reported to have been completely "cut up," and to have had more than 200 killed and wounded. The North Carolina Regiment lost 110 men, and every other regiment suffered more or less; and yet the rebel authorities claim that their loss was less than that of the Union Army!

The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, from a Virginia lady, now residing in Washington:

"Senator JOHNSON's friend, ——, of Tennessee, is now stopping with us, his brother with MARY. They are both so earnest in the Union cause, risking their lives, property, and everything earthly, that we feel much interested in them. On his way from Tennessee, —— traveled part of the way with a Georgian who had been at the battle of Bull Run, and, mistaking him for a Secessionist, talked freely with him. He says Southerners are astonished at the Northern troops; they fight like tigers; so steady, so cool. A Louisiana regiment, the 'Chain-Gang Regiment,' brought off, to my knowledge, but twelve men; an Alabama and a Georgia regiment were nearly annihilated. In fact, he says: 'Sir, it was a victory on the part of our troops, but a dear bought one. You know they will not allow any paper or individual to publish over 3,000 killed and wounded; but I *know* positively that it was fully 8,000, and a few more such victories would break us up.'"

FIGHTING EXPECTED IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It is known that brisk fighting is expected yet in Western Virginia, before the present campaign shall close. The people expect it; the soldiers expect it; it is shrewdly surmised that Gen. ROSECRANS expects and is preparing for it. On what is this expectation based?

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of the rebel Army, is now in the mountains, at the head of the rebel forces, menacing the Cheat Mountain Gaps. So much may be accepted. I do not give this as mere flying—or even probable—rumor, as I was compelled to do two days ago. I am not permitted to state all the facts in the case—"military necessity," you know, and the recent "compact," by which the military and the Press are to get along so lovingly—but I may say that the authorities here *know* that five days ago Gen. LEE was in personal command of the rebel troops, and that his head-quarters were then at Huntersville, about thirty miles southwest from the Gaps. Since then, little doubt is left that he has removed to Monterey, not more than twenty-five miles, in an air line, southeast from the Gaps, and on the direct pike to Beverly.

Gen. LEE then, the first in reputation, and probably in ability, of the four Major-Generals in the Confederate Army, has been sent to take command of the division moving against Western Virginia. It has not been without a purpose that DAVIS has detached the ablest of his Generals from Richmond, and from his Army of the Potomac. What that purpose may be will form a fitting subject for the speculators at home. To me I confess it still seems, despite his ten thousand men and his rumored reinforcements, that LEE's movement is intended only for an effective feint. Manifestly, the more National troops can be diverted from the Grand Army at Washington, by keeping up constant alarm along the border, threatening an attack here and an attack there keeping the loyal troops on the march and the loyal officers ever on the *qui vive*, the more effectually can the rebels prepare for the "forward movement" east of the mountains, which they must know that the Autumn will bring.

Yet, on the other hand, there are many reasons why the rebels should intend a real attempt to drive us from the sacred soil of Virginia. There are the most serious stains that their otherwise victorious arms have received; there is the most galling presence of the invading Yankees; there is the burning desire to quash the new State Government at Wheeling; there is the immense moral advantage of holding the Western half of Virginia; the encouragement given by the secession leaders of this section now congregated at Richmond; the ease with which a people familiar with the country, and with a large friendly element in the population can hold these mountain fastnesses, if they can only once be regained.

"On the whole," we may conclude with the inimitable Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY, that "much may be said on both sides;" and so, may leave the determination of the question whether the rebels under LEE really intend to try forcing their way into Western Virginia or not, to the developments of the future, which alone can settle it.

Of course the country is full of the wildest rumors concerning LEE's movements. Some of them have a seed-grain of truth, others are not hampered in that way at all. Thus I have heard, among the current talk of the people, that LEE is advancing with two columns, one of five, the other of seven thousand men; that they are now in the mountains near the Gaps, and are trying to cut a new road through; that LEE has had a personal interview with REYNOLDS; that he has had a personal interview with ROSECRANS; that he has sought an exchange of prisoners; that he has served a notice on the loyal troops to quit the country, and the like. To attempt winnowing the falsehood from the truth in such a mass would be an idle effort.

There is one rumor, however, that is significant. Three days ago, in first alluding to the presence of LEE beyond the Cheat Mountain Gaps, I expressed the belief that if he did make an attempt to enter this country, he would hardly try to storm the fortified Cheat Mountain Gaps, but would endeavor to cut a new road over what has been supposed an impassable mountain range, and make a flank movement on the forces that were awaiting his attack in front. Then, little or nothing was said of his movements, but now the air is thick with rumors that he *is* cutting a road through the mountains; that he is delaying till he can draw our forces to the Gaps; that he may then make a rapid rush *past* them, to Beverly, and hurry on to Grafton and the key to our railroad communication.

Of this plan—if plan it be—and of our movements to resist it, or any other attempt that the enemy may make, it need only be said that Gen. ROSECRANS is supposed to be maturing ample preparations.

Meanwhile the reviving hopes of the Secessionists may be observed in an infallible barometer. Those who are familiar with the Phillippa, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain campaign, will remember what an outburst of guerrilla fighting there was through all this section of Western Virginia just before the more serious operations began.

Already something of the same kind is beginning to be noticeable again. Every day or two we hear of some of our men being shot at from behind the bushes by the roadside; but yesterday a teamster told me of being fired upon while driving a United States team between here and Weston, and to-day there come stories of a skirmish between a handful of our men and a band of native Secessionists, but a dozen miles from here, on the road to Pruntytown, in which several are said to have been killed. Of this last affair I have been unable yet to procure any reliable particulars, but will endeavor to send them by telegraph to-night.

We still continue the pleasant amusement of shooting our own men—by "unavoidable accidents," of course! The other day, a poor fellow belonging to the Third Virginia Regiment was sent home, shot dead by a stupid picket, not half a mile from town. And to give *éclat* to this miserable end of a soldier's life, he was wrapped in the national colors, as if that could atone for his murder by his friends. When will volunteers learn that they are armed with weapons that sometimes kill, and that it is not always safe to conclude that anybody whom a sentry happens to see moving in the darkness is necessarily a rebel who must be shot? Excepting in the fighting at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, I firmly believe that we have outdone the enemy, thus far in the campaign in Western Virginia, in killing our own men.

The Second German Regiment, Col. MOORE, is winning golden opinions here. It is already well drilled, the men look and act like soldiers, and *they are always at work*. Here is the grand secret: they want to learn, their officers are competent to teach them, and they go into this business well understanding that it is not a Summer's frolic, that it *is* business, and of the sternest kind, and that the men who work the hardest and make the best preparations will come out with the most success and the most laurels.

Col. MOORE himself has not yet, I believe, arrived. He took four of his companies away from the regiment at Parkersburgh, to settle some Secessionists who were giving trouble at a little town called Enterprise, some twenty-two miles from Parkersburgh. Preparations are going on here for making this the great military dépôt for the Army of Occupation. I can scarcely see why Clarksburgh should be preferred for such a purpose to Grafton, where the railroad facilities are unquestionably so much better, but there are doubtless good reasons for it. A large warehouse is now almost completed, about one hundred and seventy-five feet long, by a hundred broad, to be used for commissary stores.

THE INCREASED PAY.

The following is the Act to increase the pay of the privates in the regular Army, and of the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That the pay of the privates in the Regular Army and Volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this Act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Ohio and other Volunteers," approved July 24, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two or three years, or for and during the war.

SEC. 3. That all the acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the Army and Navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia, or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent, and with the same effect, as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

WESTCHESTER FAIR FOR THE WAR.

KATONAH, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The Soldiers' Fair, inaugurated by the ladies of Katonah, and the town of Bedford, passed off pleasantly, and proved a complete success, supplying an ample fund for the prosecution of their labors.

The details were well arranged, and it was largely attended by the residents of the neighborhood for miles around, and by visitors from Lake Mahopac and Waccabuc.

The fair closed in the evening with an auction sale of the articles undisposed of, and Judge ROBERTSON read a note from Mr. JAY, inclosing an extract of a letter from Mrs. LINCOLN, in reference to the havelocks sent to Washington, which had been presented by her to the Second, Ninth, Twenty-seventh and Tammany Regiments from New-York. They had been received thankfully and with cheers.

The spirit exhibited at the Fair showed a stern determination to sustain the Government against the armed rebels of the South, and their disloyal sympathizers at the North, no matter under what pretence they veil their treachery. It indicated also the deep anxiety of the people of this section for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the prompt arrest of traitors at the Capital and throughout the country, as an essential step towards the success of our arms, and the vindication of the nation's honor.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Already the new order of the War Department, directing regular soldiers to be enlisted like volunteers, for three years, has exercised a marked influence on recruiting here. Last week more than double the number of men of the week previous were accepted, and sent over to Governor's Island. The Cavalry rendezvous still keeps ahead, so that detachments go to Carlisle now twice as often as they did formerly. Thirty-two men joined the old regiments in the City last week, about twenty of whom were sent to Fort Columbus for drill and regimental muster. The new Twelfth Regiment is fast assuming strength.

It has several offices open for recruits, and its head-quarters, at Fort Hamilton, may soon be able to report one battalion at all events. The officers are working hard to have the regiment "in fighting condition" before November. There is some talk of continuing a dépôt at Fort Hamilton—English fashion—to keep the current wants of the corps always supplied. The Fourteenth Regiment, whose head-quarters is at Trumbull, Conn., is probably fuller at present than any of those authorized by Congress lately. The new cavalry regiment, which is concentrating at Pittsburgh, Penn., has over 200 men at present, and is enlisting very fast. The progress of the new artillery regiment is not so rapid as that of the others, but the new three years' law will doubtless help it considerably.

The Navy is still increasing. No less than 180 seamen shipped in Cherry and South streets last week, and detachments from Buffalo, Erie, and New-Bedford, have joined their respective receiving ships. There are now over 1,200 men on board the *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, probably 1,500 on the *Ohio* at Boston, about 600 in Philadelphia, some 500 at Portsmouth, and probably as many at other places, so that we have ready for instant service the manual material for seven or eight men-of-war. In fact, our receiving ships, instead of being chiefly receptacles for invalids, as those in England are, constitute a useful naval reserve, which can be filled up and drawn from when necessity requires us to do so; and if our demand now probably exceeds the supply, the fact is owing more to the magnitude of the former than to the shortcomings of the latter. There are the following National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men
Governor's Island	280
Fort Hamilton (regulars)	720
North Carolina Receiving-ship	1,250
Marine Barracks	270
Vessels in the stream	200
Total	2,720

The steam gunboat *Monticello*, recently rechartered by the Government, sailed from the Navy-yard for Fortress Monroe on Saturday. She took out a large mail for the Chesapeake flotilla, and several necessaries for the vessels of that fleet. She is to be subject to orders from the Commander of the Norfolk Division of the blockade squadron.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment of Massachusetts enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday *via* the Fall River route. The regiment has been for some time encamped at North Cambridge, near Boston, and during its march through the latter city on Saturday morning, was most enthusiastically greeted. They number 1,040 men, and have 117 horses, 32 wagons, and several ambulances. They are armed with Enfield rifles, and have 60,000 rounds of ball-cartridges. Their canteens, haversacks, knapsacks, and in fact, all their arms and equipments are of excellent quality, and the regiment, as a whole, is equal to any yet sent forth by the old Bay State to do battle for the Union. They are provided with an excellent band, also enlisted for the war. They carry five prisoners with them—deserters from other regiments. The following are the officers:

Colonel—Powell T. Wyman, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—George A. Meacham, Cambridge; Major—Daniel S. Lamson, Boston; Adjutant—Waldo Merriam, Boston; Quartermaster—Edward M. Livermore, Cambridge; Surgeon—C. C. Jewett; Assistant Surgeon—Edward A. Whiston, Framingham; Chaplain—A. B. Fuller, Watertown. Co. A, Cambridge—Captain, Samuel W. Richardson; First Lieutenant, Samuel McKeever; Second Lieutenant, George H. Howard. Co. B, Holliston—Captain, James M. Mason; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Amory, Brookline; Second Lieutenant, Lysander Flagg. Co C, Groton—Captain, Leander G. King; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hinds; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Metcalf. Co. D—Captain, Patrick S. Proctor; First Lieutenant, David Roach, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, James D. Wyman. Co. E—Captain, John Wiley, S. Reading; First Lieutenant, James R. Darracott, Boston. Co. F—Captain, Charles R. Johnson. Lexington; First Lieutenant, C. Mayo, Roxbury; Second Lieutenant, Payson E. Tucker, Cambridge; Orderly Sergeant, Jos. S. Hills. Co. G—Captain, Thomas O'Hara; First Lieutenant, —Dallas; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Thompson. Co. H, Waltham—Captain, Gardner Banks; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, F. P. H. Rogers; Co. I—Captain, Henry T. Lawson, Newton; First Lieutenant, John B. Brown, Ipswich; Second Lieutenant, Lothrop Wright. Co. K, Watertown—Captain, Henry C. Lindley; First Lieutenant, Stephen E. Meserve; Second Lieutenant, Francis W. Hilton.

The Colonel of the regiment and a majority of the staff and line officers are graduates of West Point. Quartermaster LIVERMORE is a son of Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, of Cambridge, and Gov. BANKS, (now Gen. BANKS,) has a brother in the regiment in the person of Capt. GARDNER BANKS, of Company H. Altogether the regiment is better officered, probably, than any volunteer regiment that has yet enlisted for the war. The regiment did not arrive until noon yesterday, and proceeded directly to Jersey City before landing. Owing, probably, to the uncertainty with regard to the time of their arrival, the usual deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts was not present to receive them. They were met, however, by Mr. A. A. COFFIN, who, in the absence of the regular agent, Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, had been deputed to attend to their wants, and who had completed arrangements for their transportation to Washington. After receiving the congratulations of the citizens of Jersey City, and partaking of a lunch from the rations which they carried with them, they took the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at 3 P. M., for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore.

BURIAL OF CAPT. SILVA OF THE SECOND REGIMENT FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Yesterday, Capt. MANUEL SILVA, of the Second Regiment Firemen Zouaves, who died suddenly on Thursday last, was interred at Greenwood. The funeral *cortége* moved from the late residence of the deceased, No. 166 New Canal-street, shortly after 1 o'clock. In the mournful procession were members of Peterson Engine Company No. 31, of which deceased was a member, a number of the Masonic fraternity, and a detachment of the Second Regiment of Firemen Zouaves. The late Capt. SILVA was only 30 years of age, and was much respected by all who knew him.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This regiment is progressing very rapidly towards its complete organization. Four companies have been mustered in, and three more will be this week. Their camp is at Scarsdale, near White Plains, and is peculiarly distinguished by its beautiful location and admirable neatness. The whole regiment has been ordered to proceed to Washington as soon as their uniforms are completed. Col. DAVIES will proceed to organize the remaining companies immediately at his head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Senator HILLHOUSE of Geneva, Ontario County, has been tendered the office of Adjutant-General, and it is understood has accepted, and will enter on the duties of his office to-morrow.

The appointment is one likely to give good satisfaction, for Mr. HILLHOUSE is known to possess unusual qualifications for the position.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 15—4 A. M.

When I left Cape Girardeau yesterday noon, the force of four companies of infantry under Lieut.-Col. ERWIN, and one piece of CAMPBELL's Artillery, sent out by Col. MARSH on Monday to look after the rebels in the vicinity of Benton and Hamburgh, had not returned. As the enemy were reported in strong force in that direction, there is much anxiety manifested in their behalf. Lieut. A. M. RANDALL, U. S. A., having mounted the four 24-pounders at the Cape, gave them a trial yesterday, firing three shotted guns, the balls being carried two and a half miles. The steamers *January* and *Belle Memphis* discharged a large lot of stores at the Cape, for Col. MARSH's command.

GIL PHILLIN, a private in Company A, Sixth Missouri Regiment, broke guard on Tuesday night, and when found in a saloon, assaulted a couple of men detailed for his arrest with a knife. He was instantly shot, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. He will die. ALEXANDER LATTA, a private in Company D, same regiment, arrested Judge REANY, residing a few miles back of the Cape, the same night, who was discharged after a hearing by Col. MARSH. A rebel flag was found in his possession, notwithstanding he claims that he is opposed to the doctrine of secession. Last week he was chosen Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cape Girardeau County.

Cairo is again alive with excitement, and all kinds of rumors of an immediate attack on Bird's Point. Early on Monday morning, Orderly J. W. CARSON, of Chicago, with two of LAWLER's men, crossed over to Bird's Point, laid out in the woods all night, and went out beyond Charleston on the day following, on a scouting expedition, and captured three of the mounted enemy—one known as "Black Hawk," noted for driving Union men from Price's Landing, Mo. Another proved to be a member of the Mississippi Artillery corps, under PILLOW. They reported a scouting party of the enemy, 150 strong, not over half a mile, perhaps not more than sixty yards, distant from where they were captured, in a thick piece of woods. The Mississippian is in the hospital, and the other two in the guard-house.

Two scouts, sent out by Col. LAWLER three weeks since, dressed in citizens' clothes, were taken prisoners near Columbus, Ky., and sent down to Union City, and there kept until PILLOW advanced on New-Madrid, and set to work on the intrenchments. On Saturday last, they were released by order of Gen. PILLOW, as they say, on the ground that nothing could be proved against them. They arrived here on Monday, and reported that PILLOW had left New-Madrid with his whole force, on nine steamers. The knowing ones surmise it was a feint on the part of PILLOW to give false information. Intelligence reached here yesterday that PILLOW, after being absent six hours, returned to New-Madrid with his entire force. Fifty cavalry, principally from Centralia, left Bird's Point on a scouting expedition Tuesday night, proceeding towards Charleston. Early yesterday morning, beyond the latter point they came upon a large body of rebel cavalry. Finding they were too strong, they retreated on Charleston, and in passing through the town, encountered a strong force of rebel infantry, and had to cut their way through, four or five men being missing. Lieut. TUFFTS was in command of the expedition. JEFF. THOMPSON was reported in Charleston last night with 400 men—150 cavalry, and the balance infantry. It is the intention of the rebels to fortify the little town of Sikestown, beyond Charleston. Two days since PILLOW sent word to remove all the women and children. He has dug wells from New-Madrid to Charleston in order to supply water for his troops. His force is estimated at 17,000. A spy, or rather Union man, from Commerce, came in yesterday, reporting rebel scouting parties all along from that point to Price's Landing. The whole country for twenty or thirty miles around, is swarming with rebels, who are getting more defiant daily, and who say Bird's Point will be cleaned out.

By order of Gen. FREMONT, some of the Illinois regiments embarked this morning for Herculaneum, a landing on the Mississippi, and Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty-five miles below St. Louis, to reinforce Col. BLAND, who is threatened at Ironton, and probably also, Gen. LYON's command. Gen. PRENTISS, who was at St. Louis last night, will meet and take charge of the expedition—Col. OGLESBY being in command at Cairo and Bird's Point. Col. LAWLER's regiment is at Bird's Point. The gun-boats *Conestoga* and *Lexington* were ordered and arrived here from Mound City last night, and will be held in readiness for action.

Prince Napoleon in the West.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived here last night, and took rooms at the Angier House. They sail for Lake Superior to-morrow evening, on the steamer *North Star*.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, from Washington; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, State Treasurer of Buffalo; J. Pitman, of Detroit; J. W. Stanton, of Stonington; Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Louder, and Lawrence Grinell, of New-Bedford, are at the Astor House.

Maj. C. H. Fry, U. S. A.; Capt. Mayer, U. S. A.; Col. Ewing, of Indiana; J. S. Bruce, of Kentucky, and Joseph Warren, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. R. Holloway, Secretary to the Governor of Indiana; Chas. S. Stewart and lady, of Boston; Geo. A. Wilcox, of Detroit; George B. Rogers and family, of Boston, and W. R. Borr, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. W. McDougall, of California; A. D. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky.; S. McClellan, of Wheeling, Va.; Samuel Downer, of Boston, and James Kidd, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John Ewen, of Troy, N. Y.; Capt. Haworth, of England, and Mrs. Christy, of England, are at the Everett House.

H. Wikoff, of Washington; T. D. Johnston, of Baltimore, and Mr. Remington, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

New-Jersey.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The work of constructing the Hoboken and Newark Railroad is going forward rapidly, and those who should be well informed on the subject, assert that it will be in operation in two or three months. The passenger and freight dépôts, engine houses, &c., for this road, are to be built on the grounds of the Atlantic Garden. The ground for the purpose has already been broken, and the work is to be pushed rapidly forward. The new road, when completed, will be of great advantage to the residents of Newark, Bloomfield, Orange, Milburn, Morristown, and other places on the line of the road. It is also intended, at an early day, to build a branch of the Hoboken and Newark Railroad, which will still better accommodate those residing in the central and southern sections of Newark. These increased railroad facilities are of the utmost importance to the people living on the lines of the proposed routes, and should certainly receive, as we learn they do, the warmest encouragement of all persons interested. To the City of Hoboken the concentration of the several railroad lines is an advantage that the people seem fully to appreciate by extending to the enterprise every possible encouragement. And for so doing they will doubtless be well repaid in the future prosperity of the city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is not often that we find an English writer discussing American affairs with sufficient accuracy of facts and liberality of sentiment to command respect on this side of the Atlantic. But in *Slavery and Secession in America*, by Thos. Ellison, F. S. S., a book published in England, and by an English author, we find a marked exception. It proposes to give a historical sketch of the introduction and growth of Slavery in the States, its development as a political element in the Union, and the successive steps by which it gained control of the National Government, and dictated its policy from the acquisition of the Louisiana territory in 1803, down to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854.

Having reached and recorded the defeat of the Slave Power in the election of Mr. Lincoln, the volume before us proceeds to group together, in compact and effective order, the events of the secession movement, in which the miserable part played by the Buchanan Administration is given over to just infamy. The various attempts of Congressional pacification are fairly presented, and the moderate and forbearing, but yet firm policy of President Lincoln, brought out in a just and strong light.

The latter part of the work, devoted to the uneasy tenure of his sceptre by "King Cotton," in the Southern States, either with or without successful secession, and to the general consideration of Slavery as a moral and political element in the American Government, will be found up to the mark of economical science and enlightened conscience of the present day.

While the subjects treated of are far too vast to be exhausted, or even fully presented in a volume of the limits of this one, it must be admitted that so satisfactory a summary of the origin and character of the issues involved in the great American rebellion, as this book of Mr. Ellison's presents, has not been published this side the Atlantic. It is animated by a genuine sympathy with the cause of Freedom, does full justice to the long-continued forbearance of the North under the incessant provocations of the slave oligarchy, and presents the intolerant and intolerable spirit of human Slavery in the Southern States, in a light not calculated to win for it the slightest regard from the enlightened nations of the world. We think the circulation of the book in England would be productive of immense good at the present time, in preparing the people of that country to check instantly and forcibly the insane effort that their Government may make to espouse the cause of the rebel Confederacy.

—To declare that *Great Expectations*, Dickens' last work, is also his best, would be somewhat hazardous, inasmuch as that those who have trembled with delight over the pages of *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield* will remain firm in the belief that such books cannot be *bettered*, even by the author, wilfully resenting any attempt to convince them to the contrary. It is fortunate, therefore, that we can refer the incredulous to the book itself—if "seeing is believing," reading can prove no less so.

The former and more popular works of Dickens are to be regarded as successions of sketches, rather than as completed and harmonious wholes. The plot was in every instance made subordinate to the characters. Amid the quaint touches of humor, the shrewd observation of actualities, and the all-pervading pathos with which Dickens imbued his creations, we forgot to follow the thread of the story; and a critical examination at its close invariably assured us that at times the author had also forsaken the clue. It was the embarrassment of riches exemplified. In *Great Expectations*, however, Dickens has mastered his wealth. He disburses his treasures as liberally as ever, but more judiciously. We have the same powerful delineations of character, the same strength and glory of color, the same vigorous contrasts of light and shade, but the whole is better managed; regard is had for the picture in its entirety, as well as for the effect of particular portions of the canvas. And the consequence is, that the work is one to challenge criticism.

It would be difficult to improve the plot in its conception, more difficult still to say in what manner it might have been better managed. From the introduction of the story, where we find "Pip" and his convict in the churchyard, until the moment that we take leave of them, the plot progresses in so natural and apparently unstudied a manner, that the reader asks himself in vain: What should the author have added, what should he have taken away? Our interest is enlisted at the first tap of expectancy, nor is it dismissed the service until the completion of the volume.

A new round of characters has been created, and much of their conversation is quotable. "Barkis," "Mrs. Gamp," the respected "Mr. Pecksniff," and other of our old acquaintances must look to their laurels. We have an especial favorite in "Joe Gargery," good, honest, tender-hearted, strong-armed "Joe," with his confused English, but his ever unconfused notions of right and wrong, and his unfailing devotion to vacillating and rather unworthy "Pip." "Is that you, dear Joe?" asks the latter when he wakes from a trance of fever, to find a strong hand clasping his emaciated digits. "Which it air, Pip, old chap," replies the ever constant "Joe." How we sympathize with the patient man while his impatient spouse is "on the ram-page," and how we think that her punishment would have been a deserved one had the villainous "Orlick" dealt stripes instead of that brutal blow which spoilt "a fine figure of a woman, she were, Pip." *Apropos* of this "Orlick," his is the most unartistic character in the book, and also the most unnecessary. For his crime there seems no adequate motive, and we rather suspect he is brought on the stage simply to be used as a means, in the hand of Providence, for delivering the worthy "Joe" from the troublesome "rampages" of his wife. "Miss Havisham," in a literal sense, may be objected to as an exaggerated and impossible character. The faded and withered bridal dress, the accessory stocking,—worn unwashed and unremoved for years,—the mouldering bridal feast, the apartments whence the light of day and the faintest approach to a breath of fresh air were so carefully excluded, all these musty luxuries would have been swept away by friends and physicians even at the cost of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. The faded bridal silk would have been exchanged for wholesome flannel, the stockings would have been changed, and a general ventilation and fumigation of the apartments effected. But we fancy the author did not mean that the accessories with which he shrouded this lady should be literally understood. The withered and moldering surroundings are typical; they indicate that the woman's life was in the past; that the current of her life, all pulsations of her heart in sympathy with the outer world, stopped when the clocks in the house were stopped by her command, on the bridal morning, so long ago.

In *Great Expectations* we joy to find that the cunning hand which drew "Little Nell," and so many other pleasant portraitures of the brain, is not yet paralyzed, and that we may look forward to additional pleasures from the same source. The mine is not exhausted,—its boundless wealth becomes now plainly apparent, and we await with greater expectations than before what the future shall unearth. An illustrated edition of the book is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia.

—The name of Trollope is not a pleasant one in American ears. It is associated with memories of the strong-minded but somewhat coarse-mann[illegible]dy who, some years ago, gave the world [illegible] "[illegible]" in manne[illegible] flattering to the national pride,—[illegible] the Dickens with us in a most exag[illegible] manner, without having that gentleman's claim upon our love and esteem. And yet, despite the disfavor in which the mother is held, the son has found many friends this side the Atlantic. The Harpers give place to his productions in their library of select novels, and even run his stories through their Magazine in serial form. Consequently Mr. Trollope has good reason to infer that we have set aside the Mosaic vendetta, and do not visit the sins of the father—or rather the mother—upon the children. It may be that the author has now our good favor, by merit, and that no praise accrues to us on the score of concession. He is an industrious writer and labors as assiduously to make us familiar with the peculiar strata of society, in which he is ever delving, as though he were in the interest of all the respectability of England. It is in parlors and comfortable manses that Mr. Trollope has his most familiar home. He only seems to be familiar with human nature in its repose,—of the breadth and depth of passion, and the logic of circumstances he has a very limited idea. He sympathizes ardently with all the conventionalities and proprieties of life, and is never very ready to forgive or depart from them. In *Framley Parsonage*, the last of his works—for which we are indebted to the ready press of the Harpers—we are made acquainted with the trials and troubles of a young clergyman, who indulged in the somewhat unclerical luxury of indorsing a bill for a friend, and in consequence came very near having a Sheriff's execution levied on his furniture. This disgrace is happily spared by the intervention of a dowager patron; the clergyman's sister, a very nice sort of a girl—nay, more, a perfect brick, and worth a dozen of her brother—eventually marries the dowager's son and heir, from whom she has been separated, through the main part of the story, by the stupidity of several and the sharpness of others, and in the end all are very happy, as they ought to have been in the beginning. The book will interest, if the reader skips judiciously, whenever he finds the author growing diffuse and imitative.

—In *Seasons with the Sea-Horses*, published by the Harpers, we have a delightful book of adventures in the Northern Seas. The author, James Lamont, Esq., F. G. S., in company with Lord David Kennedy, chartered a sloop in Norway and took a Summer-season at Spitzbergen in place of at Baden Baden. The result is the most pleasant chronicle of a sporting tour that we have met with for years. In Gordon Cummings' exploits there was something revolting; he seemed to kill merely for the sake of killing, slaughtering lions and elephants apparently but for the pleasure of seeing them bleed. Our Spitzbergen friends, on the contrary, utilized their sport. With a hardy crew they went in chase of walrus and seal, bear and deer, killing no game that they could not secure, destroying no life that did not go towards paying the expenses of the voyage. The style in which these adventures are told is eminently attractive. It has a certain crispiness and snap and sparkle that seems to partake of the boreal regions. If ever John Lamont, Esq., F. G. S., again goes seal and walrus hunting, if not "there to see," may we at least be here to read.

—To the Harpers, also, the public are indebted for the reprint of another most instructive and entertaining book, the *Carthage and Her Remains*, of Dr. N. Davis, F. R. G. S. &c. Much of interest attaches to the old city of Dido, whither Æneas was driven by opposing winds and currents, and whence that pious navigator set sail with favoring breezes to bear him on to fortune, scarcely casting back his eyes to the pyre where the noble queen lay burning. The city upon which the crust of centuries had gathered is now undergoing a resurrection, and its secrets, sifted from the sands, are brought forth to the light of day. Coins and medals, marbles with their Punic inscriptions, curious vases and sculptured urns are brought from the bowels of the ruined city, so fresh and unbroken comparatively that one can scarcely realize that so many years have rolled by since the cry went up in the Roman Senate *Delenda est Carthago*. By the aid of the numerous illustrations, in addition to the interesting narrative description of Dr. Davis, the reader is enabled to form a very fair idea of the Carthage of the present day as contrasted with Carthage in her glory.

—A second series of *The Recreations of a Country Parson*—the first of which met so very favorable a reception a few months since—is published by Ticknor & Fields. The parson discourses in a desultory way of a variety of things, without being at all guilty of sermonizing. We gather from the volume that the recreations of country parsons are pleasanter than they are commonly supposed to be; that in the matter of enjoyment they have a decided advantage over their city brethren.

—The bulkiest if not the best book of the season is *Positive Facts, Without a Shadow of a Doubt;* a series of extracts from all sorts of authors on all sorts of subjects, compiled by Michael George Duignan. In an age when everything uncertain is at a discount, and everything positive at a premium, facts established beyond a shadow of a doubt would seem to be well worth laying hold of. A reference to the list of authors convinces us that some of the facts are compiled from rather antiquated sources, but they may be none the worse for all that. It is not always the newest truths that are best.

—A beautiful edition of Drake's *American Flag*, illustrated from original drawings by Darley, is printed by James G. Gregory. It is a companion for the *Star Spangled Banner*, issued in like form some time since, and the publication of which, we are pleased to find, has proved a success. Now that the new National Songs have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, we must solace ourselves and soothe our patriotism with the old.

Something for Democrats to Read—Senator Douglas on the War.

A friend of Senator Douglas has handed to the *National Intelligencer* for publication a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

Chicago, Friday, May 10, 1861.

My Dear Sir: Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters:

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and the flag of our country, *when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.*

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—*not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.*

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States, which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the Revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the Revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued *inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.*

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was *the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our Fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.*

In view of this state of facts *there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men.* It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; *it was a question of Government or no Government; country or no country;* and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, *to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag*, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; *but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.*

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances and under every Administration, *regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.* The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. *But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.* One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, *sinking the partisan in the patriot*, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig Party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union, will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic Party. *If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.*

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

Stephen A. Douglas.

To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

MINING IN GARMANY.

The Coal Mines of Zwickau—How they are Managed—A Visit to one of them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Zwickau, April, 1861.

According to German mining law, the State owns all metals which may be discovered in the earth, and possesses the exclusive right of granting permission to obtain them. If the owner of the land which contains such metals will not buy this permission himself, any one who will buy it may come and sink a shaft in his fields without his consent. This state of things leads to endless disputes between neighboring miners, who trespass upon one another's privileged domain, and to numberless suits for damages, brought by the owners of the soil against the destroyers of their crops and their peace. Mining for the metals is, therefore, a business surrounded by difficulty, and attended with considerable risk; hence it has not felt the impulse which private enterprise and competition have given, of late years, to every other business.

But coal mining is not governed by these laws. Here the owner of the surface has the right to take out the coal which lies beneath it; and where the process of obtaining it is not too expensive, every small farmer can make a shaft of his cellar and turn miner.

Standing upon an eminence near Zwickau, it is impossible not to notice the evidences of this individual activity. Hundreds of shafts meet the eye, most of them small and insignificant, covered only by ricketty shanties, many, however, evincing by the smoke that issues from their tall chimneys that they possess steam engines, and are owned by wealthy companies. One of these large shafts, with its steam engines, pumps the water from all the little ones near, who pay it a certain rate for the service.

This view at our feet is worthy of further attention. Every foot of ground in the broad valley, at this point, is devoted to mining purposes. Further down, where the coal-beds lie deeper under the surface, it requires capital to commence a mine. One company, whose splendid shaft I visited the other day, spent two hundred thousand thalers ($146,000) on their preparatory works alone. Their shaft is more than a thousand feet deep. It is located on the top of a hill, and has no neighbors. But here, where I am supposing us to stand, the coal lies close under the soil. All the land-owners here have turned miners. A hole thirty feet deep, a windlass, a bucket and a pickaxe are the necessary outfit. There a man, with a field a couple of rods square, has put up his shanty and is selling coal. Here a company, not owning any land, have bought the right to a narrow by-road, and are busily undermining *that*. Do you see everywhere these sudden sinkings of the surface, the strange lack of perpendicularity in the houses, the great *cracks* in plowed fields and brick walls? These are the results of "*Bruch*," or *break*, the caving in of the subterranean galleries.

Across the river, where so many chimneys smoke sociably with each other, is the great "Marienhütte," the royal Saxon iron works, of which, perhaps, we shall see more anon.

Boots, Stirtz, Klips and Kogmenter are fairly settled at the inn "To the Green Linden," kept by a jolly old chap who has raised himself from the position of a coal-carrier to be the wealthiest inn-keeper in this quarter of the town. His one and twenty splendid horses, and his half-dozen fair daughters, are the admiration of all wandering students like ourselves. Sweet it is, after a hard day's work in the mines, to return to the Green Linden and call on Black Eyes for pipes and beer, while Blue Eyes runs with the evening paper, and Gray Eyes with the bootjack. Indeed, Klips found the society of the Green Linden so attractive that after the first day he rebelled against coal mining altogether, and attempted to inform the youngest daughter that the coal of his admiration lay in her coal-black eyes, which I fear he did not make very clear with his incipient German.

The rest of us were more devoted to our work, and visited shafts, machinery, &c., with commendable perseverance.

It is naturally to be supposed, omniscient Times, that you know all about mines. Yet your readers cannot possess this knowledge, else in what respect is a Freiberg student better than other people? I remember distinctly the impressions upon the subject with which I approached the Academy not many years ago; and that I may not give offence by presuming the reader to be ignorant, I shall address the following explanation to *myself*, in my former state of deplorable darkness.

"Wretched *Kogmenter* of 1858!" say I to my objective self, "do you think all mines are alike? Do you think all the coal mines are alike? Do you think all the coal mines of Zwickau are alike? Do you think a mine is nothing but a hole, like the lime quarries of Rabenstein? *Kog*, you're a fool!"

Know, then, that it is more difficult to build a mine than a city; that there are some forty kinds of mines, among which half-a-dozen or more come under the head of coal mines. I am very glad that I have only coal-mining to explain; it is simply impossible, with pen and ink, to give an idea of ore-mining.

Imagine yourself an Irishman on a side-hill, which is covered with snow. You are to remove the snow from a certain field, at the lower corner of which you stand. You begin by cutting a path horizontally on the side-hill, along the bottom of the field. Arrived at the further end, you turn at a right angle, and run your path straight up the hill, to the top of the field. Completing the path on the other two sides of the field, you have laid out the ground for operations. If now you divide this field by other paths, running parallel to the horizontal one, into long, narrow stripes of snow, you will have the ground plan of a Zwickau coal mine. For, imagining this snow to be coal, and to lie a couple of hundred feet under ground, and you have transformed the thing into a coal-bed, and need not persevere in the Hibernicism of mining on a side-hill, above ground.

The question now arises: how shall we treat the space which is left, when the coal bed is taken out? In some coal mines it is filled up with other stone—a rather expensive operation. Supporting the roof with masonry would be a suicidal expense; supports of wood only last a few years, and must be renewed. The peculiarity of the Zwickau system (as I will call it for convenience) is, that, although all the coal is taken away, the space left is not protected from falling in in any way whatever. The system is based on the expectation of a continual "break." The horizontal passage-way, and the "paths up hill," are provided with wooden columns and supports; but as fast as the coal has all been taken out, the supports are removed, and the whole thing caves in. As the mine is worked from the furthest corner of the field *backwards* towards the shaft, this caving in does not occur between the workmen and their way of egress. It would be very dangerous to begin taking out the coal close by the shaft, since the workmen, at every step of their progress, would be in danger of a "break" behind them, cutting off their only chance of escape, and dooming them to a lingering death.

Let us go, *Kog*, and visit one of the mines. As we approach the shaft, we are met by several miners, who, seeing the silver hammers on our hats, greet us with "*Glück auf.*" It is stated by the otherwise accurate Mr. Murray, in his little red (and yet much read) work on North Germany, that "*Glück auf*" means "Lucky up," and that the idea is a wish that the person greeted may come safe to daylight. The objections to this are several. *Glück* does not mean *lucky*. *Auf* does not mean *up*. The greeting is not exclusively of mining origin. It was formerly the greeting of foresters and postillions, and means in reality no more than *glück gu*, or good luck t'ye. It is interesting, because it is one evidence of the implicit faith the old miners had in luck. Half the veins of ore they discovered were christened in obedience to this superstition. "Unexpected Luck," "Fresh Luck," "United Luck," etc., are frequent instances.

Having attired ourselves in the usual costume, we proceeded to the mouth of the shaft. Will you ride in or climb? If you wish to do the thing like a man, and really see anything of the shaft, you must go down with me on the ladders. With our lamps burning on our breasts, we take a last farewell of daylight, and disappear through the trap-door, like the ghost in the play. "Ugh!" you say, "is this a shaft?" Narrow, dark, dripping, dirty, monotonous descent. I know your knees are trembling with the unaccustomed labor; I know you are a little frightened and a good deal disgusted. I, on the contrary, am myself again. A miner above ground is a solemn, stupid thing, like an owl in the sun. Put us in our realm and we are kings. Danger lurks on every side of us; eternal silence attempts in vain to chill our courage; we are sovereigns of the subterranean, and none shall dispute our right. You asked me if this is a shaft. This is a part of a shaft—the compartment devoted to *passengers*. On the other side of this board partition, you hear the loaded cages of coal go thundering up; beyond them is the compartment through which passes the current of air which ventilates the mine, and where the piston-rods of the pumps work ceaselessly, night and day, to prevent the mine from being drowned.

We have now reached the level of the first bed of coal; and I fancy you will not care to go deeper. We will here leave the shaft, and spend a short time in wandering along the passageways, to where the real work of mining is being carried on. On either hand the great mass of coal, yet undisturbed, gleams in the rays of our lanterns. You know, the workmen will be found at the furthest point of the field, and thither will we hasten. How beautiful is the pure white mold that hangs from the timbers overhead, unsoiled amid the grimy blackness of the place. It sways in the current of air set in motion by our passage, and then sinks to rest again, as though its momentary curiosity were satisfied. At length we hear the distant blows of the miners, and see their star-like lamps.

The coal, you remember, is divided first of all by the numerous passages, into long rectangular masses, which are called pillars. These pillars are then cut out one by one, and the roof allowed to cave in. Luckily, we shall see the most exciting portion of the work. The space before us—as large as a good-sized parlor—has been spoiled of the coal which once filled it; and now they are about to pull away the temporary supports of wood, which served to protect the miners. A chain is fastened to the foot of a wooden post, and two men pull lustily at the other end. The post falls and is dragged away, but the roof still stands. With the utmost care and prudence the chain is fastened to another post, and this is also jerked away. A moment's pause, and several huge pieces of the rock come crashing down. One by one all the posts are removed, save two, which are so tightly wedged in that it is impossible to stir them. One of them is in the midst of the space, and no workman will risk his life now, by attempting to approach it. The other is on the edge, and can be reached. A hole is gently bored in it—gently, for the least jar may bring the whole mountain about our ears—filled with powder, and the slow-match is ignited. Ensconced in safety, we await the result. The slight explosion breaks the post, and it falls to the floor. Now the earth seems fully aroused. With thunders, as though a thousand earthquakes were crowded into this small prison against their will, the great rocks come tumbling down. The roof breaks up into pieces as though it had never been [illegible]. [illegible] involuntarily shut your eyes, and th[illegible] the d[illegible] between this dreadfu[illegible] your comfortable arm-chair at home. O[illegible] again, you would hardly recognize the chamber which we entered so short a time ago. Instead of the space laboriously created by pickax and spade, you see a vast cavern, into whose dim heights and gloomy recesses your glances cannot penetrate. Nature seems to say, "Ye puny men, see what *I* can do, when *I* undertake to make a mine!" Poor, foolish Nature! you are working in harness for us, spite of your pride and strength!

Let us go back to day-light. You have had enough for once. Next week we can walk about a little, and I will tell you a few odd facts about the subject, which I have picked up by loafing in the mines. There is more of interest in the matter than you suppose, after to-day's dry explanations. Having come down by the ladders, we will ride out in a "*cage*." It is dirty with coal-dust and water; but you have lost the squeamishness you had an hour or two ago, and you seat yourself in the car, I see, as though it were a sofa. The signal is given, and we are wheeled up the shaft at a rapid rate. "What if the rope should break?" We should not fall; for here is a patent arrangement, (you are too dizzy to see it properly,) by means of which we would be immediately held fast, midway in the shaft, and hardly know that any accident had happened, beyond the stoppage. You wonder that the light does not show itself above. My dear fellow, time flies, and it is night.

We emerge into the starlight, and go home to *sausages* and *kraut*.

R. W. R.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR ABROAD.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

From Fraser's Magazine.

The Americans have different tastes in literature and composition from those which prevail in England. They do not admire, and certainly do not imitate, that mixture of polished language with straightforward common sense which is now our accepted type of good writing on political subjects. It may be said that this only shows that they are not very cultivated, and that they have not skill enough to recognize what is best. But the thing which they do admire is one which in its kind is singularly good. They wait to see the salient points of a subject put in a consecutive, unmistakable, unanswerable way. Their writing is in fact modeled upon their speaking. What tells with the best kind of American mob is a speech with very little art in it, but with a continuance of plain and homely logic. Fond as they are of bombast and rhodomontade, they still award the palm to the speaker who puts into intelligible English arguments which are within the compass of ordinary minds. The present President had a reputation as a speaker long before he was thought of as a successor to Mr. Buchanan. No one thought him a very clever man, and still less an eloquent one; but it was generally recognized that he meant what he said, and had a happy facility in putting his case so that every sentence led the hearer a step further on towards the desired end. It was, as his admirers described it, as if every sentence drove a fresh nail in. His Message appears to us to have the characteristics that used to mark his speeches. It is badly worded, and in many parts is not English at all. But it puts in a plain and forcible way the case of the Government. It forces on our attention exactly what the North, as represented by the Executive, is doing, and has been doing, and purposes to do. It raises the real question at issue, and instructs the world what are the hopes and fears with which the Government enters on the dreadful struggle. We may be glad that so important a document should force us once for all to consider fairly the whole case of the Union party. We may not agree with the view set before us; but until we know what it is, we cannot gain anything by determining to disagree with it.

The President recounts the history of the few months which have passed since the beginning of his Administration, and his narrative may be taken as setting forever at rest all question as to the first origin of open war. The Administration did all that lay in its power to make war impossible. It left open every loophole for reconciliation. It even gave the rebels distinct notice that Fort Sumter would only be provisioned with the supplies necessary for the support of the existing garrison, and that no military operations were contemplated. The South, however, was determined on war; and as President Lincoln points out, the fate of Fort Sumter had a great and immediate effect. It drove Virginia and one or two of the other Border States into the arms of the South, and it roused the spirit of the North, and created a general and a profound determination to support the Government at all hazards and at all costs. Mr. Lincoln, now that Congress has met, and the outlay both of life and money can be calculated on, is to make an effective beginning, if not a speedy end. His estimate cannot be termed inadequate, or his resolution doubtful. He calls on the States still remaining in the Union to give him 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The exact sum which the Finance Minister of his Cabinet asks for to meet the expenditure of the year is not quite so much; but it is upwards of £60,000,000 of English money. Three-fourths of this amount is to be provided by a loan; and as the credit of the States is scarcely good enough in Europe to raise any great portion of this very considerable sum, America must find it. If the North really provides something like half a million of men and fifty millions of money, besides bearing the increase of new taxation, no one can deny that it will have done the very utmost that could be expected of it. That nothing like so great an effort was ever expected of it in England may be gathered from the much more respectful tone in which the North and the Northern statesmen are spoken of since it was known that they felt so strongly, and were prepared to back so stoutly the cause which they believe to be the right one. It is still, however, thought absurd in England that the North should take so much trouble where real success is impossible. The great interest and importance of the President's Message lies in the clearness with which he explains why he thinks it worth while for the North to try at all hazards to subjugate the South.

In doing this, the President finds it necessary to argue once more the question whether the seceding States can be said to have in any sense a right to secede. This cannot be called an idle discussion, for if the Confederate States are but exercising a legal right, the war is as wicked as it would be absurd. In order to get at a right answer we must distinguish between the senses in which this right of secession is used. Sometimes it is used as the right which justified the Americans in quarreling with the Government of George III. Sometimes it is used as a right identical with that which permits one of two partners to break up an ordinary trading firm. President Lincoln believes himself able to show that no right of the latter kind could or ever did exist under the American Constitution. But the right of a section of a people or of a whole people to judge what is best for their own interests, is a very different thing. It may be quite right for one province of an empire to try to be separate from the rest, as, for example, it may be quite right in Hungary to try to shake off the yoke of Austria. And it may be quite right for a people to depose their sovereign, and to put themselves under a new sovereign, as has been done lately in Tuscany and Romagna. This may be quite right if, first, there is a good cause of quarrel; and secondly, if the attempt can be made with a sufficient hope of success. But it is also quite right for the other provinces of the empire, or for the reigning monarch, to prevent the change, if prevention is possible. No one can blame Bohemia and Austria Proper for putting down Hungary if they can do so, and only place Hungary at the end in its legal position. It would have been quite right for the Duke of Tuscany to have stayed at Florence if he could. It was quite right in England to put down the Irish rebellion at the end of the last century. It has been said that no one who denies the right of the Romagnese to secede from the Pope can deny the right of the South to secede from the North. It is not necessary to deny the [illegible], but we may [illegible] that the Romagnese [illegible] annex themselves to Piedmont, and may [illegible] low that if they attempted to secede again, [illegible] Emanuel would be quite right in [illegible] secession. In this sense, secession is [illegible] a violation of existing law. Such [illegible] sometimes justified by past facts, wise and [illegible] dient, and in a moral point of view [illegible] right; but as opinions will differ [illegible] of its being justifiable and wise, those w[illegible] interest it is to maintain the existing [illegible] cannot be pronounced morally wrong in try to uphold it. The sympathies of [illegible] however, be greatly determined by the [illegible] or non-existence of previous acts of [illegible] President Lincoln, therefore, shows th South had nothing to complain of. They w beaten by the fair vote of a popular election, they would not accept a strictly legal and consti tutional defeat. It is said that they [illegible] the best judges of what will benefit that this is a good claim. Then the answ that the North disagrees with them, and cl that they shall stay in the Union. This is a claim too. If the Isle of Man claimed to se from England, on the ground that it was [illegible] belonging to a country which was burdene a national debt, England would claim to k to its allegiance. The relative claims would be settled by force, and this must be the end discussions which set out with admitting th injustice has been committed, and that the letter of the law must be broken by [illegible]

The North is prepared to try its strength whether this is wise as well as legally and ally right is one of the most difficult and int questions conceivable. The common argu against the expediency of the war are princ three. It is said, first, that the separation Union was an inevitable necessity. It [illegible] It covers too much space. It is composed ments too heterogeneous for a compact and erful State. Secondly, the secession of the States is said to be not only the loss but the est of all possible gains to the North. To g of the curse and guilt of Slavery, to have no responsibility for it, to get all the [illegible] vantages of it without having to control be answerable for it, was the very thin all others that Northerners ought to prayed for from the bottom of their hearts. will also henceforth escape the presence o domineering, insulting, intriguing politicians for so many years the South has sent to ton to govern the Union; and to get rid of opens a prospect of fair and free debate, of a domestic policy, and of an honorable foreign icy. Lastly, the war is pronounced to be n sarily a mistake, because success must lea conquerors into even deeper embarrassment failure. How, it is asked, can it be possible a Republican Government, without a sta army, should hold in perpetual subjugatio enormous expanse of territory and eight mil of freemen, most of whom carry their li their hands, and would rather fight on any sion than not? These reasons against th and especially the last, are so cogent, th turn anxiously to see how they are met by President. He tells us why, in spite of reas good, the North are still determined to [illegible] to fight if possible in such a way as to make work of it.

When men come to a fixed resolution in rious and very difficult matter of practica they are generally guided, not by their fail perceive that the course they take is dang but by their believing that the dangers they would encounter if they took a dif course would be still more serious. This point on which President Lincoln dwel strongly. The dangers of making war are g but the dangers of not making it are gr In his opinion, the character and the very ence of Republican Government is at stake. very great truth he observes that any oth ernment but a Republican would be expe put down the secession of an integral part Empire, if it could. If, then, a Republic did n tempt to exercise its sovereignty, it would confession of weakness—a confession th some of the greatest and most vital purpo government republicanism was a failure; would do for little States, but not for large. land has shown that it can hold together mense variety of peoples and races. It keep land, with an alien population and a hostile hood, firmly under its rule, and it governs nies and dependencies under every climate in England may believe that a republic cou do this, but we cannot expect that an Am would admit it, or that if Americans were br generally to believe it, republican instit would not be in great danger.

It must also be remembered that the pr who prophecy that the American Union split up from the mere effects of its exc size, are not content with the division of and South. They see the possibility of fi more great States in North America. The ern States might, it is supposed, form on nation, and the States of the Pacific se another. This vision is viewed with great placency in England, where the prosp America being divided into a multitude o cordant and comparatively small States is n welcome. But in America this comes death-blow to all the dreams of a great e and to all the pride and satisfaction which c ship in one of the great nations of the wo spires. This is a powerful and a legitima ing. Every Englishman would think it ridic if a foreigner tried to persuade him that he w be just as happy if England held in the wo same rank as Sweden or Denmark.

But this is not all. It is not merely that secession takes effect, the North foresee will be only one of a number of rival State fears the effect on itself of the neighbors w secession will place along its border. Mr. sell's letters have made clear to all the [illegible] world what persons acquainted with the co had long ago stated, that the South has n ments of a free State in it. There are no r cans in that Republic. The governing c live in the midst of two enormous and very gerous subject classes, the blacks and the whites. These must be kept in orde simple anarchy and the most frightful fusion will follow. The easiest way to ma order will be to erect a despotism; and thi potism will not be a despotism of the type k in Europe. It will be a despotism that, to must pander to the worst passions of the erned. The numerical strength of the whites is too great to permit their wishes disregarded. There are two things they p —excitement, and money got without work. despotism that governs them will be ask furnish them with plenty of wars, plenty of der, and plenty of slaves. The despotism will line the borders of the Free States for sands of miles will be a despotism of slaveho marauders. What more dreadful neighbors c there be? Nor is it merely that a mara despotism would be a constant source o noyance and danger, but it would [illegible] most pernicious example close at hand. we could imagine the Northern Union [illegible] five States—if its nearest neighbor was e to carry on war and to domineer and bully b concentration of forces which a despotism time at least insures—and if it had been ceded, in one great and critical instance, there is in republicanism an inherent wea which prevents its being able to carry out a g policy or to keep together a great empire, firmness with which the North at present c to free institutions might give way, and N York might be the Capital of a fifth part of N America, with an Emperor instead of a Presi at its head. No one can deny that this is a improbable result of the secession of the South States, and no one can wonder that it is a sult from which the North recoils in horror dismay.

The fate of the South itself may also w with the Government of the North in this anx moment of doubt. If we may trust the rep sent us, not only by Mr. Russell, but by e traveler there; if we may accept the papers the books of the South as signs of what r goes on there—a more wretched tyranny, a m miserable, broken-down barbarism scar exists anywhere than in the worst Slave St Perhaps Mexico or Bokhara might be even m disagreeable as places of permanent reside but it is only these very extreme haunts of sa lawlessness that can eclipse the horrors of a ciety where the unbridled insolence of the m est of idlers sets the constant tone of society, imposes an iron bondage on all thought and ing. No doubt many of the planters are gen men, with high courage and high feeling cultivated minds; and their families, as we this side of the Atlantic are aware by expe rience, are pleasanter and more friendly than Northerners. But the planters appear to no more influence for good, no more pow directing and elevating the mean whites and l ers of the towns and the roaming vagabonds of [illegible] than a stray missionary can [illegible] St. Giles'. [illegible] Southern States [illegible] continue in the [illegible] there is some hope that gradually this [illegible] would become better. It may be a [illegible], but at any rate the Southern mob would be kept from its worst excesses. It would be restrained from open insubordination. Above all, it would be cut off from the African Slave-trade, the removal of which will be the first demand of the poor proprietors of the South if once they are the supreme arbiters of a new State. There is a degradation and a waste of great opportunities and resources in the picture which may well touch the noble feelings of American statesmen, and may nerve them to try any extremity rather than suffer such a dismal chaos of lawlessness to occupy the soil of America.

It may also be argued that the choice is not really between war and peace, but between a short and decisive one and a long and undecisive one. It is difficult to see how the two Confederations, jealous of each other, with hostile feelings and very divergent politics, could be at peace for more than the briefest interval. The command of the Mississippi and the escape of fugitive slaves would furnish endless grounds of quarrel. It is true that if peace were made, one of the first conditions would be the free navigation of the Mississippi. The North would claim this, and the South would not think of resisting it. But the access to the sea which this great river gives the North is so very necessary to the Western States, and could be so easily barred by the South, that every act of the Southern authorities that could be distorted by the most fervid imagination into an intention to control the navigation would raise a flame in the North. The slaves would be even a greater cause of dispute. At first sight it might seem as if the Northern States would only stand to the Slave States in the relation that Canada stands now. Every one knows that if a slave gets across the St. Lawrence he is free, and there is an end of the matter; the Slave-owner accepts his loss, and no peculiar irritation against Canada or Great Britain is felt. But if we look a little further, we shall find that there are very considerable differences between the two cases. Canada is not a hostile State, nor is it really near at hand. It is a friendly State far off. But the North and South would be separated by a line which in many parts could follow no natural boundary, and would only be visible on paper. On one side of this line would be an enemy that would have to look on while he saw what a few minutes before had been his property parading comfortably about, and on the other side would be an enemy who would be very little of an American if he did not take care to make his success take the most unpleasant and irritating shape possible. Peace will be as difficult to preserve as it would have been in San Juan, if when Gen. Harney landed his troops there a body of British volunteers had been landed there too.

But even if the subjugation of the South is desirable or is possible, can the Union again include the Slave States, and the Constitution once more prove a working machine? It is, as it seems to us, much more difficult to see how this can be, than to see why, if it is possible, it should be sought after at any cost. But in order to discuss the point at all, we must take for granted that the victory of the North in the battle field is complete. Half measures and a doubtful triumph would necessarily entail ultimate defeat. President Lincoln feels and acknowledges this; he asks for a supply of money and men sufficient to crush all resistance in the South. Of course he may be mistaken in his calculation of the relative strength of the South and North; the South may fight so well that anything like subjugation may be impossible. But if he is right, the North can and will put down all resistance in the South, and it will then have to hold a conquered country. Can this be done? In answering this, we must take into consideration the immense effect which the consciousness that resistance is hopeless produces on the mind of the discontented. If the South were once convinced that it was impossible to get out of the Union, and that to attempt to secede again would be only a wanton sacrifice of property and life, a spirit of acquiescence in an inevitable misfortune might begin to display itself in the South. The natural consequence would be a desire to gain power in the only way that would be open to them, and as it is a mode which has so long given them all they wanted, they might seek once more to control the Union by gaining possession of the authority of government. They would not be like the conquered subjects of a conquering power that had no real connection with its dependents. They would be once more exposed to a familiar temptation, and would be lured with the prospects of office. Since England succeeded in convincing Ireland that it was absolutely impossible that Ireland should be under a different Government from that of England, the Irish have learnt to put up patiently with English rule, and have begun to seek in the arrangements of the English constitution their best avenue to political power. In the same way the South, which can scarcely be more separated from the North than the Irish of the days of Emmett were from England, might be taught by despair, as Ireland has been, to take the readiest way of getting a fair hearing for its wishes, and might endeavor to retrieve in the council-chamber what it had lost in the field.

These considerations may not have much weight in England; but they are, we think, great enough and ample enough to account for the energy with which the Government of the North is inclined to prosecute the war. The exasperation produced by the manner in which the South has acted, and the disappointment and humiliation which the disruption of the Union has caused in the breasts of men who seriously believed that America could "flog the world," may account for much of the temporary excitement and enthusiasm that have marked the North since the fall of Fort Sumter. But the President's Message will convince any impartial man that there are serious as well as light reasons, and noble as well as paltry motives, at work in the breasts of those who advocate the policy of a war on the largest possible scale. As Mr. Lincoln says, Republicanism is on its trial, and is fighting for its existence; and honest Republicans cannot await the issue with indifference.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Hon. H. J. Jewett, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has accepted the nomination in a letter, in which he says:

"In one section of the country a rebellion exists—the laws of the land are put at defiance—the Union of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside, and another, at once the offspring of and apology for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its stead. In the prosecution of their designs the parties instigating and leading this rebellion have seized upon the property of our Government, driven its officers and soldiers from their posts of duty, and by armed violence have sought to humiliate our flag and to overawe the Government. These parties had, no doubt, carefully calculated the chances of success, and, having no sympathy in common with the great body of their people, determined, at all hazards and at any cost of treasure and of blood, to attempt the execution of their unwise and wicked purposes. *With such men I have no compromises to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.*

But in my opinion the number of this class of men is small. The great body of the people South are loyal to the Government; their sympathy is with it and for it, if the real nature of the controversy was fairly before them, and they were permitted to act in accordance with their own feelings and judgments. It is the loyal people of the South who must suffer the most by the continuance of hostilities. I would, therefore, in justice to them as well as to ourselves; for the sake of our common country; for the sake of humanity, undeceive them. I would invite them into a National Convention, where we might consult and advise together for our common good, and by wise measures provide against any and every line of policy which, if persevered in, must result in our common ruin. For the restoration of harmony between the States—sympathy among the people, and for the preservation of the Union, I would make any reasonable and honorable concession, not to the traitor, but to disarm the traitor, by undeceiving the betrayed.

In making proffers of peace and proposing terms of conciliation, I would not overlook the fact that the rebellion is in the hands of those who are opposed to any reasonable and peaceful adjustment of present difficulties, short of submission to their policy and an acknowledgment of their independence; an acknowledgment which I trust no considerable number of our people ever have been are now, or ever will be prepared to make. I would, therefore, in no way weaken the arm of the Government, in no way impair the efficiency of our Army, but, on the contrary, as a matter of economy as well as of humanity, I would impart vigor and energy to both, and with every peace offering, [illegible] of war or [illegible].

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Aug. 12.

The futile attempt of the Committee on Federal Relations to manufacture sympathy in behalf of the Commissioners of Police, imparts renewed interest to the scenes of the 19th of April last, in which these gentlemen bore a conspicuous part. A very brief review of the events of that period will show conclusively that the complaints of the Commissioners themselves are hollow and groundless, that the pretended love of their secession sympathizers for civil liberty is hypocritical and dishonest, and that what has since been styled a riot, if not preconcerted and predetermined, had no sooner occurred than it was publicly indorsed by them, and hailed as a fortunate opportunity to precipitate Maryland into this infamous and bloody revolution. What are the facts? On the evening of the 18th April, the day preceding the riot, a large meeting of the Southern Rights, now the Peace Party, is held at the Taylor Building, some six or seven hundred persons being present, with their passions lashed into fury by the secession Press of Baltimore, and T. Parkin Scott is chosen President. Very inflammatory speeches were made at this meeting, and some by men who are at this moment in arms against the National Government; and not the least significant among them was that of the President himself, who "advised the *States Rights Party* to go to work, organize ward companies, elect officers, and believed that as there was plenty of money to provide them with arms, so they might soon expect to receive them." This was certainly a most important announcement from "head-quarters," and was an appropriate introduction, at least, to the riot, as it was called, which occurred accordingly on the following day. On the afternoon of the 19th, another public meeting is called at Monument-square. What was the character of its proceedings? The military are placed there under the order of Gen. Geo. H. Steuart now of the Secession forces, and Dr. A. C. Robinson, appears upon the stand with the Maryland flag, and "informs the people that the time for sentimental abstraction was passed; he took pleasure in displaying the Maryland flag, and throwing all doubts aside, we would with our strong arms defend ourselves, or be aided in that defense by the stout hearts and vigorous arms of the South." Mr. Preston, who came there with no intention of making a speech, told the people "now was the time above all times for the sons of glorious old Maryland to stand firmly together in defense of her honor and of her independence. He had seen *our citizens* butchered in the streets of their own city. Mr. Wallis "had not come to speak, for if the blood of *our brethren* shed on the streets of Baltimore to-day, does not speak to the heart of every man in Maryland, then the human voice may well be dumb." For himself, he was devoted to the cause of the South, and was ready to march forward under the flag of Maryland in the common cause of Southern freedom. Secession speeches of like sentiment were delivered by Messrs. Marshall, McLane and others. It thus appears that just before and subsequent to the riot, the men who rose most conspicuous on the stream of popular passion, and directed its course, raised their voices then as loud for war as they do now for peace. Their speeches then were open and unmistakable indorsements of the assault on the troops "who had invaded our soil," and show that these present peace-makers were satisfied that the revolution was complete, and that the time, "*yea, the set time*" of our redemption was nigh. The Police Board immediately after this appear upon the field of action. Information is given then that fresh troops are approaching, and it was immediately resolved to destroy the bridges, and the order was effectually carried out, the police law fortunately presenting no obstacle in the way. On the following day, large amounts of military stores of every description, belonging to the United States, some of it as much as nine miles from the city, are seized by the police by order of the Police Board—the secession flag being now very liberally displayed over secession recruiting-offices in the city, while the provisions of the Police law, fortunately for our defence, again threw no obstacle in the way. During these events, it will be remembered, the military forces of the whole State were arming and flocking to Baltimore under the orders of this same Police Board and Police law, and most especially in response to the telegraphic dispatch of Marshal Kane to Bradley T. Johnson, now *in the Southern Army*, requesting the assistance of riflemen from Virginia, "that fresh hordes would be down upon us to-morrow," &c. This dispatch, entirely ignored by the Commissioners in their "memorial," by the Mayor in his message, and in fact by all their sympathizers and apologists, is nevertheless a fact as significant and full of meaning as any event of that period, and in relation to it we would simply inquire what provisions of our special police law direct the riflemen of Virginia or of any other State to be used to suppress a riot, *especially after the riot is over*. It was also early in the progress of these events that the Mayor and Board of Police invest J. R. Trimble, now we are informed in the Southern Army, with military authority, and his military orders No. 1, 2, &c., now figure conspicuously in the public Press. A brief reference to the orders issued by him under the authority of the Police Board, will unmistakably define the relation of these Commissioners to the National Government. For instance, Order No. 1, April 21, 1861, *two days* after the riot: "Wm. H. Norris, Robert M. McLane, Benjamin C. Prestman, Charles Wethered, E. Louis Lowe, Frederick Harrison, and Grafton D. Spurrier, are appointed aids to the commander of the Volunteer Uniformed Association, any order given by them will be duly respected. J. R. Trimble, Commanding." Order No. 2: "Captains of the Volunteers Uniformed Association will report their names and the number of men under their command at the *office of the Commissioners of Police*." By Order No. 9, "Col. F. J. Thomas, (since killed at Manassas, 'fighting in defence of our beloved city,') from his military experience is well calculated to supply the present deficiency of officers of the staff, and he is appointed Adjutant-General of the forces under my command. J. R. Trimble, commanding." On April the 26th, it is ordered by the Mayor and Board of Police that no provisions of any kind be transferred to any place until further orders, and the execution of this order is intrusted to J. R. Trimble. The Erricsson steamers for Philadelphia, and that, too, with *mails* and *passengers*, on application to the Board of Police, was refused permission to leave for *prudential reasons*. The Bremen ship *Admiral*, with an assorted cargo of tobacco, &c., which cleared on the 22d, was prohibited from leaving the wharf, the police having taken charge of the ship. Then we have the following announcement: "I hereby, by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police, direct that no steamboat shall leave the harbor without my permission. J. R. Trimble." What comment could add force or meaning to these indisputable facts of record? During the rapid progress of such wholly unconstitutional proceedings of the Mayor and Board of Police, we are informed by the Press "that two suspicious characters made their appearance, and are taken up as spies, and detained at the Marshal's office; they are supposed to belong to the Massachusetts Regiment." "Capt. Scott, of the Maryland Guards, arrested last night, at Barnum's Hotel, one Sergeant Schwartzer, recruiting officer at Fort McHenry, on suspicion of being a spy; he was committed." This very brief statement of events brings us to Wednesday, the 24th of April, the day of election. No sooner are the election returns made public, than a sudden change comes over the whole aspect of affairs. A panic is visible in the ranks of the party, and at once Major Trimble, his Aids and his military orders, violating every principle of civil law under the authority of the Board, now rapidly disappear from public view. His unlawful restriction on the trade of Baltimore is removed, "the supply of provisions being found to be ample." The police law is now restored to life, and again becomes the sole guide of official action. Every provision must now be sacredly observed, especially from any, the least infraction by the General Government. It now becomes necessary for the Commissioners, by a public declaration of April 28, to inform the people "that the sole object of the Board, in all they had done, was to protect the lives and property of the people of Baltimore. This was the special purpose for which the Board was created," &c. Viewing this declaration in connection with the events of the week, it is somewhat surprising to see the number of secession soldiers and officers who coöperated with them in their patriotic efforts. We know of no men in the least suspected of attachment to the National Government, who shared their confidence; on the contrary, some such were regarded and detained as spies, others had warning to flee the city; and this fact was boldly published in their own Press. It was in view of these facts, that they say in the same declaration that "the Board have been governed by no political views." It is in the face of this record that our Committee on Federal Relations have become so nervously alarmed for the fate of civil liberty, and are desperately struggling to save it by awakening sympathy for the very men who were the first to violate it, and to place the citizens of Baltimore under the military orders of Maj. Trimble and his aids. It will take more than a few short weeks to erase these facts from our recollection; but, appreciating as we do the efforts of our Committee, covering, as we are informed, seventy-five pages of foolscap, we are happy to recall to their recollection that part of the declaration of the 28th of April, which is so full of comfort to the Commissioners themselves in their confinement, and ought to be no less so to their friends, and which is so forcibly expressed in their own words, viz.: "That the Board are entirely satisfied that their *position is understood and appreciated by the General Government*, by the authorities of the State, and by a great majority of the thinking and order-loving people of Baltimore."

FREE SPEECH.

The Toronto *Globe* remarks as follows on the recent demonstrations against certain newspapers:

"This is not only an exceedingly foolish way of proceeding,—it not only insures its own punishment by encouraging a race of journalists who will never speak the truth except when likely to please, but it does more than almost anything else to lower the American people in the estimation of all civilized nations. We care not what the destroyed journals published. If treasonable matter, then the writers ought to have been punished in due course of law, and not by a mob. But if the matter was not treasonable, but only false or vexatious, then its undisturbed publication ought to have been permitted. Its suppression by violence is a proof that in Concord and Bangor at least, freedom of opinion does not exist; and the complacency with which the act appears to be generally regarded would perhaps justify us in believing that other and more widely extended localities are equally unfortunate. Those who have anything to lose in the United States cannot remember too soon that when the mob's idea respecting the rights of *meum* and *tuum* get confused, mistakes are likely to be made with property more valuable than that usually contained in newspaper offices. At the present time, especially, the assumption of power by illegally constituted tribunals ought to be sternly checked, or the great Republic will be resolved into chaos from which there is no return, except by "the purchase of order at the expense of liberty."

HOW THEY GET ARMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"A gentleman (?) who held a $3,000 position under the Government until Congress met in last December, when he was removed, went immediately to Montgomery, and thence to Richmond, denouncing the Union and asking for Confederate pap. His wife sold out her furniture and went off a few days ago. On the day of her furniture auction, a number of strong boxes lay in the hall of the house, addressed to her husband here, and showing by the express label that they were from New-York. She was asked by unsuspecting parties what was in them. She replied: "her best plate," which she proposed to take with her. This did not satisfy inquisitive neighbors, who knew what plate she had, and saw it all on the day of the sale in her china closet, and afterwards sold at auction. Nothing of a contraband character, however, was suspected until after she left for Richmond, carrying the boxes with her, when the fact of her taking away a large number of letters led to an inquiry, when, through the explanations of an intelligent colored servant who had lived with her, it was found that the cases were filled with pistols from New-York, sent on here for her to carry over to the rebel cavalry.

HON. A. R. BOTELER NOT DEAD BUT ARRESTED.

A day or two since we had a dispatch announcing the death of Ex-Congressman A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, from wounds received at Bull Run. We find the following rather contradictory statement in the Boonsboro' (Md.) *Odd Fellow:*

"We learn from private sources that Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, of Virginia, was captured by the National troops, at his residence near Sheperdstown, and taken on Tuesday to Sandy Hook to Gov. Banks. We have not understood the cause of his arrest, or what disposition has been made of him. Possibly he will be exchanged for Hon. Mr. Ely."

The following letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated at Sharpsburgh Camp, Aug. 13, confirms this statement:

"A detachment of Companies E and H, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under command of Maj. Gould, crossed the Potomac last night, and surrounded the house and seized the person of Hon. Alexander H. Boteler, formerly member of Congress from Virginia. Some others were expected to have been taken, but the march was so broken up, the river having risen, and where they forded it being nearly waist high, and the roads heavy and miry, they did not get along as fast as they calculated. He was allowed to ride in his own wagon to our camp, some six or eight miles from his house. His popularity is represented to have been very great, but his active coöperation with Secessionists has changed even his friends. The honorable gentleman was very indignant, and made several patriotic allusions to his residence, but the boys have got well used to speeches and prefer action. We have several little surprises in store for them, if our plans are not frustrated, which will in due time develop themselves, to the satisfaction of Union men."

M'CLELLAN'S ENERGY.

From the Philadelphia Press.

There never has been so much quiet and order in Washington, and so much industry and energy on the part of the young Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. Glad to hear what all men have to say—ready to receive statesmen, editors, and politicians, he is careful to avoid committing himself to a revelation of a single one of his plans. You will observe that nothing has been printed, either as to his purposes or his opinions. His head-quarters, at the residence of Commodore Wilks, corner of Sixteenth and H streets, is thronged with visitors, and, although always busy, he is always ready to receive information—no matter by whom presented.

His confidential aids are regular officers, trained in many a hard campaign; and he has at his side, in his father-in-law, Col. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., a safe, experienced and prudent counsellor. Every assailable point near the city has been carefully guarded, with a silence and a rapidity that have infused confidence into all classes. The life of Gen. McClellan has been a double life. He has been an officer of the Army, and the head of two great railroads, and thus he is equally a soldier and statesman. He is enough of a martinet to insist upon discipline among his men, and sufficiently a politician to understand the prejudices and interests of the people by whom he is surrounded. Hence there is no doubt that, while taking care to protect the Capital, he will exercise a sleepless vigilance over the traitors who nestle in our midst. The arrest of Faulkner was undoubtedly one of his suggestions, and any movements upon the disaffected population hereabouts will not only receive his sanction, but be pushed forward with unrelenting vigor. It is worth recording that Gen. McClellan knows Davis, Beauregard, Lee and Johnston intimately. He knows their prejudices, their habits, their theories and their abilities, and is therefore their master, because, occupying a position which will compel them to advance upon him, he will be enabled to wait until they have been exhausted by their own factions and by the efficiency of the blockade. It is due to Gen. McClellan to add that no one pays more deference to the opinions of the veteran Lieutenant-General than he does. He visits him daily."

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Richmond, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1861.

The Secretary of War has left Richmond for a few days to take his family to the Springs. Professor (or Colonel) Bledsoe, the Chief Clerk, is Acting Secretary during his absence.

The two prisoners—Arnold Harris and Harry Magraw—who were taken after the battle when in search of the body of Col. Cameron, the brother of Simon Cameron, (Lincoln's Secretary of War,) are in the county jail, separate from the others. Until within a few days ago they were allowed to receive visitors. No one except their physician is permitted to see them now. Harris has many friends here, and Magraw has some. Extraordinary efforts were made in their behalf, especially for Harris, to have them released on parole. Harris was out in the city for several hours each day the first few days after they were brought to Richmond. What the cause of these fresh restrictions are I cannot learn. I know that President Davis was appealed to earnestly by his personal friends for Harris, but he has remained inexorable. Harris had always been regarded as a friend of the Southern cause.

He was so regarded in Washington three months ago. His family is in the South. He was, at one time, many years ago, an officer in the United States Army, appointed either by Gen. Jackson or Mr. Polk, from Tennessee. His wife is the daughter of the late Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee. After the death of Gen. Armstrong, Harris conducted, as the executor of his will, the business of the Washington *Union* newspaper, for the benefit of the family. He was well known as the active personal and political friend of Douglas. Magraw was known in Washington as the *factotum* of Buchanan. He had been Auditor of the State of Pennsylvania. Harris, it was supposed, had an interest in contracts with the Lincoln Government, and, in that case, would be an enemy, but he protests that he has not. Though these prisoners do not apprehend any punishment, beyond confinement, they are not likely to be released at present.

THE FIRST IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The whole nation will remember this regiment with gratitude and pride. Their presence and bearing on the bloody battle-field where the gallant Lyon fell, demonstrated their courage, and saved the brave little Army from being overwhelmed by the hosts which opposed them. Their names will go down to posterity as a bright illustration of sublime patriotism.

This record of this noble regiment presents a striking contrast to the record made by the Pennsylvania regiment, (and Varian's Battery of the Eighth, New-York,) which marched from the battle-field at Centreville "to the music of the enemy's cannon." The one will be remembered with pride—the other with contempt.

Their example should not be without its effect. Portions of several regiments sent out from our own State, although enlisted for two years, are clamorous for a discharge because they were sworn into the service of the United States but for three months. This is disreputable; and it is gratifying to know that neither the authorities of the State nor of the General Government are disposed to succumb to these clamors. It is gratifying also to know, that this desire is not general in these regiments, and that the majority possess, and, if necessary, would exhibit as brave a spirit as did the gallant Iowa First.

THE PIRATES.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 6th inst., announces the arrival in that city, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., on the steamer *Antelope*, of a detachment of the Washington Artillery, under the command of Lieut. James Salvo, having in charge the following officers and seamen, captured by a privateer:

Capt. L. Holmes and W. Hurd, mate, late of the bark *Glen*, of Portland, Maine, bound from Philadelphia for Tortugas, with a cargo of three hundred and ninety-one tons of coal, intended for the Gulf squadron. Henry Wilson, mate, late of the bark *Rowena*, of and for Philadelphia, from Laguayra, with a cargo of one thousand bags of coffee; Wm. Nichols, seaman, and Henry Anderson, a boy, late of the schooner *Mary Alice*, from Porto Rico for New-York, with a cargo of two hundred and fifteen hogsheads of sugar. The prisoners above named were removed, the *Courier* says, to comfortable quarters in the jail "for safe keeping until proper disposition can be made of their cases. They were accompanied to the prison by the City Police, in citizen's dress, so as to avoid attracting any unnecessary attention."

The Savannah *News* says:

"A bark bound from India for Boston, and captured by a Confederate privateer, was run ashore on the coast of Florida some days ago by the prize crew. The crew went ashore in small boats, after which the bark was boarded by a large number of men from a blockading vessel in the distance, and set on fire. Her cargo consisted of wool, furs, and medicines, valued at $75,000."

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of August 16, says:

"The schooner *Priscilla*, Capt. Crowther, arrived yesterday from Curaçoa *via* Ponce, P. R., on the 17th ult., consigned to Wm. Applegarth & Son. The *Priscilla* was captured on the 3d inst., by a rebel privateer, and taken into one of the ports of North Carolina, and her cargo, consisting of 600 bushels of salt, taken out. She was then released on account of her belonging to Baltimore, but the salt was retained. The *Priscilla* brought as passengers Capt. Curley and crew, of the brig *Itaska*, from Neuvitas for New-York, captured by the Confederates, with a cargo of 500 hogsheads of sugar. She had also five passengers, and was captured on the 4th inst. Capt. Osborn and crew of the schooner *Sea Witch*, from Baracoa for New-York, with fruit, of the schooner *Henry Nutt*, from Florida, and the crew of the brig *William McGilvery*, before reported captured. She brings information that a schooner called *Transit* had also been captured by a Confederate privateer.

THE PRIZE BRIG HERALD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 17.

Some weeks since, the brig *Herald* was captured by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* and sent to this port. Lord Lyons hearing of the capture at Washington, visited the Secretary of the Navy, and represented that the *Herald* belonged to British subjects in Nova Scotia, and demanded her release. A release was made out and sent to this city, but previous to its arrival the *Herald* was brought in, and the prize master had delivered her up to the United States authorities. The order of discharge was not, therefore, obeyed. Lord Lyons then made representations to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and and another order was given directing that the vessel should be surrendered to her owners; but between the reception of the two orders, the papers of the brig were examined here, and it was found that the brig, though apparently belonging to British owners, was owned by Americans, and also that her intentions and orders were to force the blockade at Charleston, These facts were made known to Secretary Seward, and he immediately withdrew the order for her release, and directed that she should be subject to the decision of the Prize Court in Philadelphia.

We understand that a similar attempt was made in the case of the ship *Parkhill*, sold by order of the United States Marshal on Thursday.

SENATOR TRUMBULL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, who is making a brief visit to a sister in Belleville, N. J., was complimented, on Thursday evening, with a serenade from the citizens of the village. In response to a call, he appeared and gave a short and spirited address, reviewing the origin of the rebellion, and commending the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the authority of the Government shall be reëstablished from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. He stated that Illinois was putting 50,000 men in the field; that the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the State, and that we would hear no more of 5,000 Union troops contending with 20,000 rebels, and soon they would be driven from the border States to fight the battle on their own soil. He alluded to the patriotism of our capitalists, particularly to the action of the banks in proposing to take a loan of $150,000,000 as calculated in an eminent degree to strengthen the Government.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation:

For the purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the Federal Government, and suppressing the rebellion now raging against its authority, I, William A. Buckingham, Governor of the State of Connecticut, do hereby call upon the loyal and patriotic citizens of this State, to organize in companies, for four regiments of infantry, and offer their services for three years or during the war.

The several companies will report to the Adjutant-General, and when accepted, will be required to rendezvous with the regiments to which they shall be attached by the Commander-in-Chief.

Two regiments will rendezvous at New-Haven and two at Hartford.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Hartford, this, the 15th day of August, 1861.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command.

J. H. Trumbull, Secretary of State.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, of Sherman's Battery fame, was in Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, and left the next morning. The Boston *Traveler* says that he is on an important secret mission to the Governors of the Northern States, connected with Army operations against the rebels, and will visit Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, [illegible]

OFFICIAL ROBBERY.

From the Rochester Union.

Some time last year Thomas C. Bates, of Brighton, made a contract for furnishing the rails for the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroads, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bates made an arrangement with Eastern parties for the iron; and he had shipped a large quantity prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. But owing to low water in the Southern rivers, none of it had reached its destination. The iron, as appears by the "Act of the Confederate Congress," quoted below, was scattered at various points, and on the meeting of the rebel Congress, the railroad company procured the passage of a law authorizing them to take the iron and use it without paying or consulting the wishes of Mr. Bates, subject to the conditions specified in the act. A copy of the Act of Confiscation is subjoined:

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.—BILL NO. 179.

An Act to make temporary disposition of certain Railroad Iron:

Whereas, In furtherance of a contract between Thomas C. Bates, an alien enemy residing in the State of New-York, and the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, a large quantity of railroad iron is on deposit at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, intended by said contract for said railroads, and said alien being now incapable of carrying on his contract,

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that said Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby authorized to take possession of said iron upon payment of duty and lawful charges, if any, and lay the same on their railroad upon giving bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, to respond for the payment of said iron as Congress may hereafter direct, the ultimate rights of all persons being reserved under such legislation.

Approved May 21, 1861.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress.
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

That is a pretty easy way to pay for railroad iron!

THE IMPRISONED FIRE ZOUAVES AT RICHMOND.

The *Leader* publishes the following letter from Capt. Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, now held as a prisoner at Richmond:

Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1861.

My Dear Wife: You see I am still alive. There are about 43 officers and 800 prisoners here, including 40 of my regiment. Tell Thomas Ryan that James Weir is among the prisoners, and that, with few exceptions, we are treated as well as we could expect, though a good deal stared at and gaped at just at first.

As a general thing, our officers and men are short of clothes and money, having been carried off just as we stood. My whole earthly stock in trade at present is a cup, red shirt, pair of pants, pair of socks and shoes. We are confined in a large tobacco factory on Main-street, the officers having the first floor, and the men occupying the upper floor and two other buildings. There is a building opposite used as a hospital for our wounded, who are kindly treated.

I know not how many of our men were killed, but think not so many as at first reported. Nor do I know how many are prisoners here. I saw many a red shirt stretched on the field, and was myself almost the last to leave, in company with Wm. Smith, of the First Michigan Regiment. We were taken in the woods, just as the last guns of the fight were fired, walking right into the middle of an ambush. We were treated kindly then as now, and sent to Manassas Junction that night. One of my guards was "on the square," and that helped me.

There is some talk here of sending us to Raleigh, N. C., but all is uncertain yet. Our boys fraternized warmly with the boys of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth, New-York. My regards to all friends, and believe me, dearest wife,

Ever your affectionate husband,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Captain Company D, Eleventh N. Y. Volunteers.

HUMANE.

From the Memphis, (Tenn.,) Avalanche.

We do not feel that we are sanguinary or bloodthirsty in our disposition, yet we confess that, day by day, we are gradually becoming more inclined to a terrible severity towards our enemies of the Yankee States. Their war upon us is so unnatural, so revolting, so subversive of all the rights which we and they too have always held sacred, that its enormity grows upon us as we think of it.

It is not one distinct nationality warring upon another and a foreign one; but it is a sundered family, —brother arming against brother, father against son. The Yankees now aver that it must and shall be a war of subjugation. We are to be crushed, and all our rights of life, liberty and property taken from us, in order to uphold the Constitution which *guaranteed* to us all of them! Their demon papers proclaim that mothers and children must weep in rage, in order to learn a lesson of submission to Yankee rule. Rapine and lust are to be let loose, and our own slaves are to be their instruments for our degradation and torture. This is the damnable creed preached by the abolition sheets at the North, and by the rabid Congressmen at Washington; and can it fail to make a Southern man's blood boil when he thinks over its hideous atrocity?

We have laws in all the Southern States against uttering such incendiary language, and a Yankee who would come down here and venture to talk or write thus, would be strung up with the least possible delay.

Then, when they come in acres to *practice* what they *preach*—when they come down among us, invading our homes, insulting our wives and daughters, and attack us with arms in hand the better to carry out the teachings of their hellish political priests—is it a wonder that the Southern man should cry, as he dashes over the battle-field, infuriate after his foe, "No quarter to the —— Yankees; let it be a war of extermination!" As God is our Judge, we cannot see how any Southerner could spare Greeley, or Lovejoy, or Hickman, or Grow, or Lyon, or Boernstein, if he should meet him in battle. We would cleave him down, even with his hands uplifted in prayer, and thank Heaven that our wife or sister has one less relentless, brutal foe. This feeling will grow upon our people as the war goes on, and it will be considered a sacred duty to take no prisoners, and leave none to return with the story of their disaster.

When such a war is made upon our mothers, wives and daughters, as they propose to make with the aid of our slaves, we cease to be men when we cease to slay our foes. We do not invade their country. We have no wish or thought to do so. We are defending our *own* land, and all that is worth living for, and when the dogs come down among us to *practice* what we would hang one of them for *preaching* even, is it to be supposed we can be merciful? May Heaven forgive us. But daily the terrible thought grows upon us that we owe it to ourselves, to our wives and children, to proclaim to all Yankeedom that, as we would hang the *individual* who would come among us to teach his damnable creed of lust and equality, so will we show no quarter to any prisoners, but all such shall die upon the gallows. Horrible as the lesson is, it is one our people feel they may yet have to teach those who insist upon prosecuting this war upon our liberties, our institutions and our rights.

In such a contest the advantages are all on our side, for we fight at home among our friends and kindred, while they but surround themselves with lurking foes every mile they advance southward. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord;" but in this case we are but his chosen instruments of that vengeance. It would be terrible, but it may become as just as it is terrible.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 16.

We need hardly point out to our intelligent readers that the chance of war breaking out between Great Britain and the United States is of the most distant kind. The dispatch of troops to Canada affords no proof that Lord Palmerston expects a collision with the Republic. Whenever there is the most remote possibility of danger appearing, then it is the policy of the English authorities to send troops. Their very presence is a security against danger. The troops must lie somewhere; the army is maintained in full force and efficiency, and a few regiments may as well be stationed in Canada as elsewhere. *We are by no means sure that the military authorities in England knew enough to be aware that the collision in the United States would necessarily take place far from our frontier. A foolish story was started that the St. Lawrence Canal locks were in danger, and troops are now actually employed in watching them. In all probability the War Office imagines Jeff. Davis to be in full force just across the border.* It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The London papers grumble at the expense of sending the troops here, and say the Canadians should defend themselves. They are utterly unreasonable. Consider the cause of the present absurd alarm. Have the Canadians any anxieties about cotton? Is there any desire on the part of Mr. Cartier to raise the blockade? Not at all. *The war if it came at all would proceed from English interests, and how unreasonable it would be under such circumstances for England to ask us to defend ourselves. We are willing to help in a good cause, but it is useless to conceal that in case of a collision with the States, the main part of the fighting must be done by the British Army and the munitions of war come from the arsenals of Woolwich at the cost of Britain.*

But, as we have said before, the British Government does not anticipate war with the States, nor is it likely to happen. The American people are engaged in a long and arduous civil contest, out of which they will come, whatever may be the result, in a prostrate condition, anxious only to resume the arts of peace, and fearful of falling into the condition of barbarism which war is apt to engender. There are some people who talk of the States being ruled at the end of the fight by a military dictator and a standing Army, who will naturally seek new conquests. These persons generally urge that republics in past ages have been subverted by military power. There is a great difference between any republic which has ever before existed and that of the United States. The ancient republics were ruled by a single city; when the city fell before the conqueror the liberties of the republic fell with it. The French Republic was destroyed by the conquest of Paris, which formed it. If Gen. McClellan, Gen. Banks, or any other successful commander were to desire to become the Cæsar of America, (the idea is very absurd, but there are many people who consider it a reality,) [illegible] good many Rubicons before he could make *things pleasant*. If he took Washington, he would have a magnificent capital and no more. If he took New-York, he would have money, but no more influence over the mass of the population than his orderly sergeant. It is the rural population, the reading population, who rule the United States, and no military dictator could conquer. If he could, he would not be able to control them for a day. The greatest standing Army that ever was raised would not keep down twenty millions of reading men inhabiting a country thousands of miles in extent. The Americans do not desire to assail England, and the English do not want to assail America. There is no real cause of quarrel now, and none is likely to arise if both sides preserve civil tongues, and do not let cotton come between them and their wits. Our duty in Canada is to avoid irritating collisions with our neighbors, who are very good customers in our markets. The task is not difficult, if men will forget party and seek the good of the country.

SOME STILL LEFT.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Aug. 7 and 8, publishes the following curious paragraph:

"The charge of being an Abolitionist, and of uttering incendiary language, is of late becoming quite common, and, in not a few instances, such charges, when investigated, have been found to originate in malice or misconception, and the parties arrested have been forthwith discharged. Last evening two men were arrested on a charge of being of abolition inclinings, and of having uttered incendiary language to the prejudice of Southern institutions and independence. The parties—laboring men, one of whom is said to have been in the employ of Bostwick & Seymour for the last nine years—are named William Burns and Charles Jensing, and were this morning arraigned before Recorder Emerson for examination on the 9th inst., their bail being fixed at $1,000 each. Burns only could furnish bail, and, singular enough, we find the name of his accuser on his bond.

A reverend gentleman was brought before His Honor Mayor Monroe, yesterday, on the charge of having expressed sentiments more suited to the latitude of Washington than that of New-Orleans. His name is S. A. Hodgeman, and he is comparatively a new comer, having narrowly escaped a ticket to the Shades from a Texas Vigilance Committee, through the eloquent appeals of a lawyer, who happened to be one of the Committee, and who was a subscriber to a paper which the accused edited in St. Louis some time before Dr. Abe attempted the supposed easy task of subjugation. There was a beautiful display of skill in the questions and answers between the Mayor and the accused—a kind of game of chess, in which the Mayor Morphy led him at last. He is an elderly man, with a head which seems to combine a good deal of cool daring with a considerable intellect. He is tall, tolerably stout, with a big nose, wide-awake eyes, and black, bristling hair and whiskers. He is locked up to await the determination of the Mayor.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 12.

We learn from Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who has been in this city for some days, that his colleague, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, was arrested in attempting to make his way North, and that he is to be tried on a charge of treason. Mr. Nelson's route led him through a corner of Virginia, where he was discovered and taken by a party of Secessionists. Messrs. Nelson and Maynard have just been elected to the United States Congress, by their old constituents, who are still true to the Union.

Mr. Maynard says the Union feeling is warm in Eastern Tennessee, and that the people are anxious to fight for the preservation of the Government. He is astonished to find an anti-war faction appearing in the North, and to learn that there are here and there persons willing to make peace by consenting to the destruction of the Union. Secession was rapidly sinking in the South before the Battle of Manassas. The victories of Gen. McClellan's forces in Western Virginia had a very disheartening effect on the Secessionists. Even now, many people in the South believe the Manassas battle stories in the Secesh papers must be composed chiefly of falsifications. They have been lied to so extravagantly that they have become very incredulous.

A CARD FROM HON. ELI COOK.

The following card appears in the Buffalo papers:

"An article in one of yesterday morning's papers, on the subject of Judge Houghton's opinion as to the power of the Government to compel the continuance of the Twenty-first Regiment in service, contains an intimation that there are other citizens of Buffalo who have indorsed that opinion. The day before the article appeared, I was informed by a personal friend, that he had been told that I had written an opinion similar to that of Judge Houghton, and one that indorsed his. I then contented myself with a simple denial of the truth of the statement, and authorized my friend to contradict it. This morning I am again informed that the statement has been reiterated, and that I am the person alluded to in the newspaper paragraph. Will you do me the justice to say that the statement is utterly false. I have not written a word on the subject, have given no opinion upon it, nor would I do so if my opinion was in accordance with Judge Houghton's, at a time when the Government requires soldiers. I would rather advise the regiment to remain and share the glories of a war which should be pressed most vigorously, and until the dangerous heresy of the right of secession shall be crushed out. The honor and character of the regiment, as well as the good fame of our City, demands this of them, and I trust they will not return until they may be received as the conquerors of the present rebellion.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. ELI COOK.

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE WAR.

Gen. Shields delivered the oration at Columbia, California, on the 4th of July. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are in the midst of a civil war; may God preserve us from any more of its horrors! The North does not wish to subjugate the South, but only wishes to do what is clearly its right and duty to do—to regain, protect, take, and hold and preserve the public institutions and property of the United States, which belongs to our posterity. If any one refuses, or does not feel willing to perform this duty, he is not worthy of this country, and ought not to be allowed to reside in it. In conclusion, I feel a presentiment in me—so strong that I do not hesitate to express it—that the next Fourth of July will find our beloved Union reunited stronger than ever. When the South learns the intentions of the North towards her, she will throw off the harlequin yoke of Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and others, and grasp our hands in a Union forever."

PORTE CRAYON.

The following paragraph, in the Louisville *Democrat*, is abundant contradiction to a statement which has had wide circulation, that "Porte Crayon" was fighting for the rebels *con amore*:

"Mr. Strother, the celebrated "Porte Crayon" of *Harper's Magazine*, is a warm Union man, and is charged with having indicated the line of march for the National Army. The Southern papers are very bitter on him, and very much annoyed by it, as they say he knows every road, path, by-path and low-path in the Old Dominion. They are very willing to drive him from the State, because he is a Union man, but have no desire for him to return backed by an army."

A BRAVE BUGLER.

Eugene Messick, who has been for ten years in the regular service, arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday last, on a visit to his friends. Messick was chief bugler to Sherman's Battery, and was in the Battle at Bull Run, where he was wounded in the arm by a musket ball. In the height of the action he was ordered to sound the call for advance, and, in the act of so doing, he felt a sudden tingling and a numbness in his arm, which fell by his side helpless. His bugle also dropped to the ground, but dismounting and regaining it, he again got upon his horse, and, allowing the latter to go as he would, held his bugle to his lips with the uninjured arm and blew the charge. He has in his possession the ball which struck him, which was afterwards extracted.

GETTING UNEASY.

We are now entering the third week from the great battle, and we have no official report. We know the difficulties that have delayed such a report, in the constant movements of many who were engaged in it, but we hope there will be no needless delay. We need no suppression; our people desire the truth, and can face the truth under any circumstances. Can we not at least request immediately an official statement of the amount and variety of ordnance and military stores captured, as an offset to Northern lies?—*Charleston Courier, Aug. 6.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

The Board recently appointed for the examination of volunteer and Army officers, have resolved upon a standard of qualifications as follows:

"Field officers must understand all that is required of company officers, and also be able to answer questions regarding evolutions of line, proper conjuncture, the elements of military engineering, the circumstances under which the use of field artillery is proper, and other such collateral interrogations as the Board of Examiners think proper to propose.

Company officers must answer orally and correctly all questions on the manner of instructing recruits; the use of the manual of arms, the school of the soldier, the position of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in line and battalion movements."

THE TWO YEARS' VOLUNTEERS.

There have been so many conflicting rumors about the disposition which the Government proposes to make of the two years' volunteers, that Gov. Morgan deemed it of sufficient importance to have the matter officially settled. He accordingly telegraphed to Washington in reference to the rumored opinion of the Attorney-General, and received the following emphatic response:

Washington, Aug. 16, 1861.

To Gov. Morgan:

The Attorney-General has given no such opinion. The whole Government holds the troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them.

WM. H. SEWARD.

This should put an end to mischievous and unfounded rumors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An order has emanated from the War Department, and will be found in the TIMES this morning, which urges all commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by the Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, to hurry forward their commands as early as possible to the Capital, in accordance with an order directed to the Governors of their respective States. This order directs that all regiments or parts of regiments shall be pushed on to Washington immediately, whether armed, equipped or uniformed, or not—recruiting officers to be left for such organizations as are not full. On arriving in Washington, the commanding officers of the troops will report to the Commanding General, when they will be furnished with all equipments and other necessaries. This hurried order is understood to be in consequence of authentic intelligence received by the War Department that the rebels are gradually pushing their forces nearer the Potomac, with a view to operations in Maryland, and ultimately against the Capital itself.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Londonderry on the 9th inst. Not much change had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, which was reported steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions were also steady. American securities were flat, in consequence of recent news from the United States. The first news of the battle of Bull Run had been received, and was freely commented upon. The London *Times* was disposed to be sarcastic in reference to it, and thought that perhaps the Southern nut would be found, after all, too hard for the Government to crack. It sees difficulty, however, in the question of the blockade, and thinks that the English Government may be drawn into truble about it. Lord PALMERSTON, on the last day of the session of Parliament, which had been prorogued by the Queen in person, had stated his views in reference to the blockade, in which he declared that, should one vessel be allowed to enter a blockaded port, that moment the blockade must be considered raised. A belligerent had a right to seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in, his right is gone. The news from the Continent is not of special importance.

A few days ago we published in our European advices an announcement that an arrangement had been entered into between the English and French Governments, with a view to combined action in reference to relations with the United States Government. The truth of this announcement is now positively denied by our Washington correspondent. It appears that the basis for this announcement was the fact that M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposed to the English Cabinet that such an arrangement should be made, but the proposition was rejected by the British Government, and the scheme consequently fell through.

By the dispatches from Missouri, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the gallant little Army which fought the battle of Wilson's Creek has arrived safely at Rolla, and gone into camp. It is definitely ascertained that the enemy had in that battle 14,000 well-armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregulars—in all 24,000—while our whole force consisted of only 5,000.

A number of petitions, directed to prominent newspapers in the North for publication, are understood to have been brought from Richmond to Fortress Monroe by Corporal HURLBUT, of the First Connecticut Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels. They purport to be from wounded and imprisoned soldiers, and ask for a compromise, in relation to an exchange of prisoners. Gen. BUTLER very properly took charge of them, and sent them to the President. The name of Congressman ELY is said to head one of them.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, arrived here, *en route* for Washington, yesterday afternoon, *vià* the Fall River route. They did not land in the City, but proceeded directly to Jersey City, where they took the cars at 3 P. M., for Washington, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The regiment numbers 1,040 men, and is one of the finest, best officered, and most thoroughly equipped regiments that have yet gone to the war.

The Stock Market closed dull on Saturday, except on Treasury Notes and Government Stocks. New-York Central fell off to 73½, and Missouris to 43 ⅌ cent.

From the Times of Sunday Morning.

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday morning. Goods to the value of about $5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is understood that the man having charge of the goods has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply for the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades. This order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.

Our dispatches state that the rebel forces which have, since the battle of Bull Run, occupied more advanced positions, have now been withdrawn to Fairfax Court-house, although their pickets still remain as before. What this movement portends we shall probably find out in good time.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve were on Friday last seized by order of Gen. FREMONT, by a detachment of National troops from Cape Girardeau, and conveyed to St. Louis. The money was intended to be used for the benefit of the secession cause, and Gen. FREMONT thought he could dispose of it to better advantage, in a much better cause.

Flags of truce almost daily pass between the lines outside of Fortress Monroe. One on Thursday last accompanied Mr. WHEELER, former Minister to Nicaragua, to the rebel pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge, and one came into our lines on Friday, accompanying a corporal of a Connecticut regiment, taken prisoner at Bull Run, and released by the rebels on account of kindness to a rebel officer on the battle-field. This corporal entertains the opinion, from the observations he was enabled to make, that the rebels intend to make a demonstration of some kind against Fortress Monroe. Such a movement, he states, is popular in the rebel camps, and suitable material is being collected at Norfolk in large quantities. There is little danger, however, of any attack being made upon the fortress itself, though the outlying forces may soon have something to do. The New-York Regiments were on Thursday paid off by Gen. BUTLER, himself, in the absence of a paymaster.

There is a probability of another skirmish in Western Virginia, soon, if not something more serious. A force of eleven hundred rebels is reported to be assembled at Romney, with the intention of attacking a small National force stationed at New-Creek Bridge for its protection. The knowledge of the presence of the rebels, however, has induced the reinforcement of our troops, which lessens the chance of an attack. Three notorious secession bridge-burners were captured by our scouts at New Creek a few nights ago.

Dispatches from Richmond to the Tennessee papers are very busy in reporting the details of a battle which has recently taken place, but they seem to be very undecided as to the locality where it occurred. Our dispatch, published by us yesterday morning, located it at Leesburgh, changes it to Lovettsville. The statement is that a but another, which we publish this morning, National force crossed the Potomac, and being unable to return on account of a freshet, it was defeated and captured. We are anxious to know where they will locate the affair next.

It is certainly time that some measures were taken, if possible, to put an end to the depredations of the Southern pirates upon Northern commerce. The capture of a Philadelphia bark—the *Rowena*—is announced by the Charleston *Courier* to have taken place, and her crew are now in Charleston. Another capture is also reported to have been made by the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize being taken into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

Fair warning has been given by the Captain of the ship *Alliance*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now sailing under the British flag, that he intends to run the blockade at Charleston. She sailed on Monday last from St. John, N. B., ostensibly for Havana, but his real destination was well known. She took a very valuable cargo, which will prove a rich prize for our cruisers, if they are smart enough to intercept her. It may be well to call the attention of Government officers to the fact that a Mr. LAFITTE, of Charleston—probably concerned in the venture of the *Alliance*—arrived at Portland on Friday from St. John. Under the recent Proclamation of the President there can be no hesitation in arresting him, wherever found.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, late Colonel of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, took place yesterday morning, at Christ Church, and were witnessed by many citizens. The remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The United States frigate *Congress* was spoken on Friday, fifty miles east of Fire Island, from St. Thomas, W. I., bound to Boston.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, left on Saturday for Havre, *vià* Southampton, carrying 112 passengers and $700 in specie. Among the passengers are, Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of this City, and Rev. Dr. SQUIRES, of Geneva.

The sales of Flour and Grain yesterday were restricted, the limited receipts and high prices claimed having discouraged buyers. Sugars and Coffee were more active. Cotton, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Hides, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Provisions were in moderate request. Whisky advanced a shade. Resin and Turpentine were quite brisk, and the latter was much dearer. The movements in other branches of trade were light. There were 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Capitalists and the President.

At the close of the late session, in this City, of the Bank officers of the cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and after they had perfected the negotiation whereby they placed $50,000,000 in the hands of the Government for the prosecution of the war, the following resolution was adopted:

> "*Resolved*, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States its confident expectation *that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war.*"

A copy of this resolution, signed by the President and the Secretary, was directed to be sent to the President of the United States, and, no doubt, this has been done.

The above recited action of the Capitalists of the country is remarkable, not only for its delicacy but for its significance. To intimate to the President that they would expect from him "integrity" and "economy" in the expenditure of the millions they were putting into his hands for the public weal, if no suspicion of the contrary disposition of any of the National treasure had existed, would be to insult the President without cause. To have said to the President, "We have doubts of the honesty and fitness of some of your agents, and we require your pledge that the money we now advance shall not be corruptly and efficiently used as the former has been," would have been to impeach the President's integrity by compelling a promise of reform.

The Capitalists carefully avoided either offence. They first advanced the money that the Government needed, without a qualification or proviso, thus showing their hearty, and unbounded confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President, whose will can direct the expenditure of every dollar. But having done this, the representatives of the millions of money so generously tendered, do a duty to themselves, to the President and to the country, by sending him the expression of their sentiments that we have quoted.

To the President, this significant resolution cannot fail to imply several things. One is, that there was, in the opinion of the Bankers, a need to give him the warning it contains. The Capitalists *do* fear that all is not right in the Administration of the Government, or they would never have told the President that he would be expected to enforce "integrity" and "economy" in the application of the money they are advancing. But the resolution signifies more. It reaches into the future, and means that if the President shall fail to consult the obvious wishes of the nation in regard to the "vigor, *integrity*, *economy* and efficiency" of the Administration in the prosecution of the war, the "grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government" will be dropped by the very capitalists by whom it has been assumed.

A close scrutiny will follow every step of the Government henceforth. But we cannot believe that the capitalists of the nation will have cause to doubt the readiness of the President to sacrifice everything of less value than the Republic for the Republic's safety—most especially all "*party* and *personal considerations*, where the latter stand in the way of the popular confidence and support of the war. The wish of the capitalists, so delicately and fitly expressed, will to a nice sense of honor, go further than an extorted pledge. And so the President will accept it.

Tightening the Chains.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under the authority of Confederate legislation, of course, has issued a proclamation ordering all residents in the seceded States, who do not recognize the Confederacy, to depart within forty days, under pain of being "condemned as aliens and enemies." The purpose of this order must be to operate on the Union population of East Tennessee; for, as we are advised, all opposition to the despotism of the Confederate rebels has been thoroughly crushed out, long since, in every other part of the South. But in East Tennessee the opposition to the rebel rule was too formidable to be suppressed by the usual means of mob violence. Not only large communities, but entire counties and districts, were almost unanimously faithful to the old Union, and resolved to know no other allegiance. To deal lightly with such an element was more than the wary traitors of the Confederate States were willing to risk. They have therefore temporized, coaxed, expostulated and flattered by turns, down to the present time. But no amount of persuasion, or cajolery, or intimidation, has been able to swerve the Union patriots of East Tennessee from their duty. And they have recently, by a vote of over thirty thousand, proclaimed anew their detestation of the Southern rebellion, and their purpose to resist it. They have so far defied JEFF. DAVIS and his Government as to elect members to the National Congress, at the very time when the rebel Congress was in session at Richmond, and claiming legislative authority over the State of Tennessee.

The existence of so extensive and so formidable an opposition to their authority, right in the heart of the Confederacy, was more than the Richmond Government could safely allow. It was a sign to the world of weakness; and it pointed out to the National Administration a favorable point of attack. It has become necessary, therefore, for the rebel Government to resort to extreme measures; and they do not hesitate to do it.

Here again do we see the earnestness and vigor, not to say desperation, of the great rebellion. They stop at no consideration of life, property, or right of any kind, in carrying out their inexorable determination to overturn the Government and divide the Union. Here is the third part of a great State put upon its answer for treason. Thirty thousand freemen must renounce their allegiance to their Government—must forswear the convictions of their lives—must repudiate the sentiments so recently and so solemnly uttered at the polls, or become exiles from their homes forever. They must support rebellion, or become "aliens and enemies," and meet the doom of such if they dare abide where God and freedom gave them birth. With these thirty thousand freemen will be their families—their women and children—making, all told, a population of near two hundred thousand souls, who are to be crushed together under the bloody wheels of the slaveholders' revolution. For how shall fathers, husbands and brothers depart from the tyrant-trodden land, and leave those who depend on them for support behind? As for the property of these two hundred thousand people, that, of course, will be lost, save what little movable goods each one shall be able to take in fleeing from his home. For where all are of one mind, and all under one judgment of expulsion, there will be none to buy. Vacancy and universal desolation will inherit the land. The rapacious Confederate Government will come in, seize and confiscate, and sell again, as it may, the homes which have bred patriots for generations, and that are now ravaged and made desolate for breeding patriots still.

We shall not dwell on the horrors that must mark the exodus of the Union population of East Tennessee—that is, supposing they shall seek exile rather than soil their souls with a treason that they loathe. God grant they may have such virtue, and, taking their household jewels, may turn their backs on the land of their birth and love. It would be a scene to shock Christendom, and draw down the curses of Heaven on the cruel and bloody tyrants who had perpetrated the national infamy.

Of course our Government should be prepared for such a stupendous blow upon its loyal citizens, as is now about to fall on the Union men of East Tennessee. The Secretary of War, in his recent report, assured the nation that after the withdrawal of the three months' volunteers, there would still be 230,000 armed men in the field. We know that the President is authorized to call a half million into the field. And we have most positive evidence that the Union men of Middle and East Kentucky are burning with the desire to fly to the rescue of their fellow-patriots of East Tennessee. It would seem that, with so much power and so much patriotism in the Union, so cruel a persecution as the Confederate Government is about to inaugurate against two hundred thousand citizens ought to be successfully met and resisted. The nation will watch with the deepest solicitude the development of this most startling drama. If anything is to be done to shield a brave and loyal people, now about to pay the last penalty of their fidelity to their country and their opposition to traitors, there is not a day to be lost. The thirty thousand freemen of East Tennessee should be met on the borders of their State, in their flight, by thirty thousand soldiers of the Union, with thirty thousand extra muskets for the fleeing Tennesseeans. The two forces combined could easily wrest back the devoted homes of the patriots, and plant a thorn in the side of the rebel Confederacy that would rankle to its final death and decay.

HOW MEN ARE HUNTED AT THE SOUTH.—The New-Orleans *Delta* complains that it is becoming quite common to bring charges of being Abolitionists, and of uttering "incendiary" language, against persons on whom the complainants desire to wreak some private revenge. It mentions several instances in which men were thus arraigned for expressing sentiments "more suited to the latitude of Washington than New-Orleans." No man anywhere at the South is allowed to utter any sentiments but those of hatred to the Union, and devotion to the secession cause. Any hint of Unionism is treated and punished as a crime. This is in striking contrast with the course of things here at the North. Scores of persons haunt our hotels who are open in proclaiming their sympathy with rebellion. Many of them do it in the most offensive and insulting manner. Yet they are never molested. This indulgence, beyond all doubt, is often carried too far,—but it is certainly better to err on this extreme than on the other.

Military Discipline and Soldiers' Grievances.

The rigors of military law are now being brought to bear upon mutinous and malcontent soldiers. Gen. BUTLER has promptly quelled the revolts in the Second, Ninth and Tenth Regiments at Fortress Monroe, by bringing his loaded batteries to bear upon the mutineers, while he secured the ringleaders and transported them to the Rip Raps to be speedily tried by Court-martial. This he wisely followed up by removing the causes of the regimental discontent—taking upon himself the responsibility of paying the men their arrearages, and, in generous and manly words, promised them a redress of all their real grievances. The mutineers of the Seventy-ninth, also, have been promptly and sternly dealt with by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He surrounded the regiment with an overpowering force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, ordered it to return to duty, and threatened to shoot on the spot every man who was disobedient. He then administered to it a terrible and somewhat passionate reprimand—disgraced it by taking away its colors, and by other martial severities; while over fifty men from its battle-decimated ranks were by his order imprisoned and put in irons, and will be tried by Court-martial to-day. Gen. MCCLELLAN has also severely punished the insubordinates of the Thirteenth New-York and Second Maine regiments, by banishing over a hundred of their number to the Dry Tortugas, where they will be employed as laborers upon the fortifications until the expiration of their term of enlistment. The disaffected members of the Sixteenth and other regiments have been taken in hand with equal promptitude and rigor. In fact, the whole Army is now for the first time beginning to understand that a cheerful obedience to orders, and a manly submission to the necessary hardships of camp-life, are the first virtues of the soldier. These measures of just severity have already done much for the efficiency of the National Army; and will doubtless also do much to repress the frivolous complaints, of which the public and the better portion of the soldiers are now utterly tired. No one will uphold such measures more heartily than the true soldier, as none know so well the fatal results of loose discipline and disaffection.

It is a cheering sign, too, that while insubordination is thus rigorously punished, more attention is being paid to redressing the grievances of the soldiers. These mutinies, in some cases at least, are but the culmination of disaffections springing from grievous, unnecessary and long-borne sufferings and wrongs. No rigor of discipline can produce permanent order in an American Army while intolerable wrongs go unredressed. If our Army is to be maintained in anything like the strength and efficiency needed for years of service in such a country as the Southern States, their wrongs must be remedied as promptly as the insubordinations they produce are punished. One of the mutinous New-York regiments, now reported to be in a state of almost irretrievable demoralization, is one of our City militia regiments, and is composed of a thousand as upright and soldierly men as could be chosen from the industrial citizens of New-York—who left the City only a few weeks ago, burning with enthusiasm and hearty devotion to the Republic. It is preposterous to suppose that anything but the worst management could have brought them to their present condition. And it will prove but a poor remedy for their misfortunes, and a poor example to the Army, to shoot a dozen or two of them for misconduct traceable to such causes, as seems now to be the prospect. These numerous disaffections furnish a terrible warning to the functionaries who manage the details of Army affairs, and form the elements of disasters more to be dreaded than a dozen defeats in the field. Gen. BUTLER's policy is the true one—to remove all legitimate grounds of insubordination, and *then* promptly punish its appearance.

THE BLOCKADE—EXAGGERATED COMPLAINTS.—We have already alluded to the mischievous exaggerations in which a portion of our newspaper Press indulges, concerning the imperfections of our blockade. They are calculated to do an immense deal of harm, by furnishing plausible pretexts for neutral vessels who may wish to break it, and for foreign nations whose interests incline them to disregard it. Unquestionably instances have occurred, and will still occur, in which vessels will leave and enter Southern ports in spite of the blockade. A thousand accidents, the darkness of night, a familiarity with channels and coasts not possessed by the blockading force, the temporary absence of a vessel, &c., &c., may facilitate such instances of evasion. But as a general thing, we believe that the blockade is quite as effective and rigorous as could possibly be expected, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

The following paragraph, from a letter of the Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, written from Mississippi over a month ago, when the blockade was far less effective than it is now, bears valuable and disinterested testimony to this fact. Mr. RUSSELL says:

> "A blockade has been enforced, which, *despite all assertions and pretences to the contrary, has produced already, to my certain knowledge, much inconvenience, and will, I believe, cause serious mischief in the South.* At present the Southerners are cheered by the hope, almost as strong as conviction, that England and France dare not permit the blockade to be enforced as soon as the cotton crop is ready, and that they will find means to raise, resist or force it, even by a war with the United States. They talk, too, of the impossibility of enforcing a blockade of all their coast, and of the thousands of miles of coast which they possess, a proof that all the navies of the world could not do that which the United States Navy is called on to perform. Similar language has been used in England and elsewhere. But it is not necessary to blockade all these many miles of coast; nature—the coral reef, the sandbank, shallow water, dangerous seas—have done that work most effectually. *From Chesapeake Bay, on the northeast frontier of Virginia, to Galveston or Indianola, there is no port which a vessel of large tonnage would care to enter, which is not at this moment nearly as efficiently blockaded as is usual in war.* The Fortress Monroe commands Norfolk, the best harbor and port on the Southern coast. Broad River, Port Royal and Wilmington are of little consequence, and can be closed at any moment. Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans are at present under watch and ward. Cast your eyes over the chart of shallow, tumultuous, eddying waters, fanged with rocks and reefs, and breaking on outlying sand bars, which chafe the shores of the Southern States, and you will see abundant reason for the conclusion that foreign shipowners will not be anxious to run in for cargoes on those dangerous coasts. *As soon as the stock of merchandise, provisions, wines, clothing, boots, tea, coffee and such articles, now in the South, is exhausted, a powerful test will be applied to the statement that the South can supply itself, and can produce all that it wants.*"

Coming from such a source, this evidence is of the utmost importance. It is quite right that every possible effort should be made by our Government to *perfect* the blockade, and to render it absolutely impossible for any vessel to maintain commerce of any kind with a blockaded port. But such a degree of rigor is by no means indispensable to the legal validity of the blockade itself. If a vessel succeeds in running the gauntlet, and completes her voyage, she is entitled to immunity from the penalties imposed. But occasional incidents of this sort cannot give a foreign Power the slightest shadow of right to disregard the prohibition, or to claim for its commerce exemption from its restrictions. As the blockade is now maintained, neither France nor England can disregard it, without the most flagrant violation of the principles of international law.

Murder not War.

A dispatch from Washington states that "since the affair at Mathias Point, the steamer *Freeborn* went down and shelled the woods from whence the rebels fired, clearing them up and *rendering them untenable for the time being at least*." Why not render them *permanently* "untenable" for the enemy, and thus put an end to the murders which are constantly perpetrated at that point? Three or four times now has this trap been set for our men,—for no other object, apparently, than to indulge the luxury of killing a few individuals: but every time, as soon as the trap has been sprung, the rebels are allowed to set it again and prepare for another slaughter. If the place can be "cleared" it can be held. Why, then is not a force sent down sufficient to occupy it?

The system of individual murders which the rebels have inaugurated, and thus far practiced with considerable success, is one of the most disgraceful features of the present contest. It is utterly at variance with the spirit in which warfare should be conducted, and is conducted by every nation of advanced civilization. It is only savages and semi-barbarians who confound assassination with war, and who take delight in killing individuals of the enemy, whether the general objects of the war are thereby advanced or not. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*,—after reciting instances to show that the "French and English treat their opponents in a more chivalrous and civilized manner than any other nations," thus lays down a general principle which both the parties to the present war may well consider:

> "*The slaughter of a solitary individual*, merely because he forms one of the many thousands of an enemy's force, and by which no ultimate advantage can be gained, *is a useless piece of barbarity*. Aggressive measures should not be taken without a view to secure advantages which may hasten the final result; and if war be a necessary evil, everything should be done to mitigate that evil, so far as lies in our power. Let us fight in our country's cause with all our strength; but let us not be carried away by the bad passions engendered by warfare, *to confound the murder (for it is little less) of helpless individuals*, with the one object we ought to bear in view—that of using every effort to bring the war in which we may be engaged to a glorious termination."

If this system of individual assassination is practiced by one side, necessity will compel its adoption by the other—and then war becomes an arena for the worst excesses of the worst men. There can no longer be fields of honor, nor will national hostilities be redeemed by any of those acts of magnanimity which shed lustre on deeds of blood.

Prisoners of War.

We stated a few days since the position taken by our Government in regard to exchanging prisoners with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. It is generally understood that the President declines to make such exchange, on the ground that it would be virtually a recognition of the rebels as belligerents.

In another column, this morning, we publish a communication from a gentleman, whose initials sufficiently accredit his opinions as entitled to weight, upon this subject. He maintains that such an exchange would recognize nothing beyond the *fact* of war; that it would not in any degree concede anything to the rebels on the score of right, and that the action of the Government should be determined wholly by considerations of expediency. He cites sundry historical precedents for the exchange of prisoners under similar circumstances.

The subject is one which demands the prompt attention and action of the Government,—and it should be settled, not upon any narrow or technical grounds, but in the exercise of a just and liberal spirit. Nearly a thousand of our citizens are in the hands of the enemy. They were taken prisoners while defending the honor and the rights of the country, and feel, naturally enough, that they are entitled to all the relief which the usages of war admit. If the Government refuses to receive them in exchange for prisoners which they may hold, on the ground that the latter are rebels and traitors and entitled to no such lenity, neither they nor their friends can be expected to acquiesce in a judgment which inflicts upon them penalties which they have not deserved.

Nor does the country expect that the contest is to be waged on any such basis. Whatever technical name the Administration may give it, it is *war*,—and must be carried on in strict accordance with the rules and usages of war. We are at a loss to perceive any harm that could possibly come to our cause from exchanging prisoners. During our Revolutionary war, prisoners were exchanged between the British Government and their rebel colonies,—yet this fact did not in the least affect the character of the contest, or change its aspect in the eyes of the world. We exchange prisoners, not because the rebels have [illegible] acted, [illegible] manity and [illegible] rights require us to [illegible].

We believe, moreover, that the [illegible] of the whole community demands the adoption of such a policy. It is the only one consistent with the magnitude of the struggle, and with those usages of civilized warfare, without which no war, in this age, can long be waged.

Napoleon and the Southern Confederacy.

It is mortifying to discover that, while the Emperor of the French has been profuse in expressions of good wishes towards the Government of the United States, he has at the same time been secretly carrying on an unfriendly and uncalled-for plot against that Government. Our Washington telegrams, this morning, revealing the fact of a correspondence between M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the English Cabinet, are accompanied with such vouchers as put the tidings beyond all doubt. It is certain that the French Cabinet has invited the English to enter into an arrangement for forcibly procuring, this Autumn, a supply of cotton and tobacco from the United States, and that the English Government has declined participating in the scheme.

It is obvious that we have assurances of good faith in the case of England that we have not in the case of France. There is in England that immense power, public opinion. We have in the honor and enlightened sympathies of the middle classes of England (that class which controls the House of Commons) an element which must be sternly reckoned within any action of the British Cabinet. The noble utterance of Mr. BRIGHT—himself the leading exponent of the Manchester school—to the effect that "the interests of Manchester are more dependent on the success than the failure of the Washington Government," and that it would be better to support unemployed operatives than venture hostilities with the United States—marks a very advanced morality. In the case of France we have no such safeguard. There is there no public opinion that can claim any potentiality. *L'etat c'est moi*, the Grand Monarque used to say—NAPOLEON can affirm it with far greater truth. If, in the complicated scheme of policy that fills the Napoleonic brain, it should seem advantageous to recognize the Southern insurgents, there is nothing to stand between his individual will and the act. This fact introduces an element of uncertainty and caprice into French diplomacy which, we are assured, is painfully felt at Washington.

We have no wish to press these facts beyond their due purport. That they signify immediate recognition of the insurgents, we have no thought. But they show a hostility which, coming from France, cannot but pain the American people. Meanwhile, we may as well understand thoroughly, that the question will be settled simply as one of fact. Our foreign relations are *here*. Every decisive act here is a diplomatic dispatch, and the only really forcible State papers we can transmit is the announcement of a series of victories.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—The Baltimore secession journals,—the *Exchange* of course at their head,—are overwhelmed with grief and astonishment at the rigorous confinement of their Police Commissioners in this City. The prisoners, themselves, write long letters of complaint, bewailing their inability to visit the City or to receive their friends, and representing the National Government as the embodiment of tyranny and cruelty. The *Exchange* is shocked at the danger to civil liberty and constitutional freedom when such things can take place.

Pray what do these journals think of the imprisonment of Mr. ELY, of Mr. HARRIS, of Mr. MCGRAW and others in the tobacco warehouses of Richmond? Not one of these men is even suspected, much less accused, of any crime. They are put in prison simply because they fell into the power of the rebels. They are kept there without pretence of any other authority than that of force,—without promise of any trial or hint of any accusation,—but simply because they are believed to disapprove of the rebellion. Does the *Exchange* see any danger to civil liberty in such proceedings as these? Or does the attempt of those by whom they are perpetrated, to destroy *all* liberty, to overthrow the Constitution and every guarantee for freedom which it provides, and to bring the whole country into complete subjugation to the most relentless and intolerant despotism the world has ever seen, sanctify these things and give them favor and support at its hands?

AN ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.—GOV. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has discovered an enormous mare's nest. He has revealed it in a letter to the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, for the purpose of throwing fresh light on the "diabolical conspiracy" which has resulted in the present war. Somebody has sent him the proof-sheet of an article, which he has every reason, "from information received in the most confidential manner," to believe was submitted to Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet,—and that a proclamation in conformity with its general views was to be issued. Of that paper Gov. PICKENS says:

> "It is asserted in this article (which, in all probability, is a proof sheet from a confidential New-York paper), that *if the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against Slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Maj. Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears was well known would have to be the case.* Maj. ANDERSON and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern people into a united war, which would give the Abolition leaders absolute control over the Government and country. What must be the feelings of the civilized world, when it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet *did so act*, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind?"

Unfortunately for this delightful theory the President did *not* "so act." He acted exactly the other way. As PICKENS himself says,—"a change in the decision of the Cabinet was made in one night, and *exactly the contrary course was adopted*." What does PICKENS mean, then, by abusing the President, in a long and vituperative letter, for something, which, as he himself declares, he did *not* do? PICKENS must be growing addle-pated. Much secession hath made him mad.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

The English Press on the Battle of Bull Run.

Declaration of Lord Palmerston in Reference to the Blockade.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

American Securities Flat.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool Thursday, 8th, via Londonderry 9th, arrived off this point at [illegible] o'clock this afternoon.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown 7th, and the *Hibernian* reached Londonderry 7th, and both arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

The *Edinburgh* sailed on the 7th. She took £3,000 sterling.

The *Bremen* took £1,500 sterling for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* has an article, bitterly sarcastic, on the battle at Bull Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.

The same article laughs at the threats of a prominent New-York journal against England's going into the ports. It fears the question of the blockade in America may involve England in some difficult complication.

The *Times* remarks that there is a little cloud, which, although only as large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session, Lord PALMERSTON stated his views on the question. He said in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a National cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Galway line, shows distrust in its being commercially profitable.

An anonymous advertisement appears in the Liverpool *Post*, inviting a shilling subscription for a testimonial to Gen. BEAUREGARD, in admiration of his skillful generalship.

The London *Herald* says a report had been received that NAPOLEON, on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Northern Army, decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The statement lacks confirmation, and is believed to be unfounded.

Mr. TEN BROECK followed up the Goodwood success in winning the Brighton Stake with *Starke*.

FRANCE.

The King of Sweden was the guest of NAPOLEON in Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that the King of Prussia had sent an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, the contents of which were not stated. It is generally reported that the contemplated visit of the King has been postponed, if not abandoned. The King declines to visit Chalons Camp unaccompanied by the several German princes, who met last year at Baden. He does not wish to appear as acting apart from them.

The Bourse was very firm; Rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had ordered an immediate convocation of the Transylvania Diet.

TURKEY.

ABDI PASHA had been appointed Grand Vizier; FUAD PASHA, who returns from Syria, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and KRAMEL PASHA, President of the Council of Justice.

Sir HENRY BULWER had had audience with the Sultan. The latter expressed his deep sense of friendship for England, and his determination to effect large reforms.

NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH AND BREMEN.

News of the battle of Bull Run was received on Sunday, 4th. It caused a profound sensation. Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool Newsroom.

Mr. RUSSELL's letter to the *Times* was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern Army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic, and disgraceful to men in uniform not soldiers.

The *Times* editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union Army lost all, even their military honor, and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The *Daily News* denounces the *Times'* criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on Parisian opinion in favor of the Secessionists.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read by commission. The speech says our foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for happy results. She says of the American affairs: "The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war." Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

She refers to a settlement of affairs in Syria. She hopes the arrangements will henceforth secure internal tranquility. She rejoices at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted, enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing.

The Ministers said they could enter in no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the Company was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord PALMERSTON said he was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, and give the Company favorable consideration. He also said the Government is not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels at ports to levy duties.

The great yacht race between the English yacht *Alarm* and American *Camilla* was won by the former.

The Danish Government has granted an important modification in SHAFFNER's North Atlantic Telegraph Concession, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the caution money.

RUSSIA.

It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburgh to put aside the Emperar and family, and give a Constitution to Russia.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The London *Shipping Gazette* complains of the blockading force, and points to a risk of a collision with maritime Powers. Other journals speak of the same danger.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

To-day the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the Tuilleries in three state carriages.

Mr. SOLAR did not appear to-day before the Tribunal, and his appeal was dismissed. Mr. CALLY was condemned in fine of 300 francs for having participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg, on the 6th of October.

RAGUSA, Monday, Aug. 5.

The European Commission for the settlement of the affair of the Hesse-Govina has been dissolved.

OMAR PASHA has addressed an *ultimatum* to the Montenegrin chiefs. OMAR PASHA's Army now numbers 30,000, and is being concentrated, with the intention of vigorously carrying on operations.

MARKETS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON—The market opened unsettled and excited under the *Canada's* advices from America, and prices advanced ⅛d. Sales of the three days, 38,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet but steady.

The Manchester market is buoyant, and holders ask an advance.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour dull and tending downward; quotations 25s.@28s. 6d. Wheat firm but quiet. Red Western, 9s. 4d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn firm at an advance of 6d.@1s.; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@31s. Wheat, 31s.@34s.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady and unchanged. Pork flat. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull at 47s.@50s. Tallow has a declining tendency.

PRODUCE—Resin dull at 7s. for common. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 45s.@46s. Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Ashes quiet, at 29s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 7th firm, tending upward. An advance of ⅛ was established in Consuls. The Discount Market was quiet; good bills 4½@4¾. Business at the Bank was slack. There was a fresh fall of 1 ⅌ cent in United States Fives. Gold continues to flow into the Bank.

JAMES CASTER, BEATIE & Co., warehousemen of London, have suspended. Liabilities about £200,000. NOTTINGHAM, CLOUGH & Co., warehousemen, have also suspended. Their liabilities are also heavy.

There are rumors of the suspension of a respectable house in Liverpool, carrying on an American agency. Liabilities moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm for American. SUGAR quiet. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 49s. 9d. LINSEED OIL steady at 32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 39⅛@39 discount. Erie shares 24@24½. New-York Central shares 69@71.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 63,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but closed easier, with but little inquiry and prices weak: Speculators took 19,000 bales, and exporters 11,500 bales. To-day (Friday's) sales are estimated at 10,000 bales—the market closing steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	9¼d.	Middling Orleans	8⅝d.
Fair Mobile	8⅞d.	Middling Mobile	8⅜d.
Fair Uplands	8¾d.	Middling Uplands	8 5-16d.

Stock in port estimated at 990,000 bales, of which 710,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Wheat quiet, tending downward, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols close at 90¼@90⅜.

American Securities flat.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £163,000.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 12,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

There was an average attendance of country millers this morning. WHEAT in consumptive demand, both for home and on French account, at full prices. INDIAN CORN in steady demand, without change in value. PEAS scarce, and held for more money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 63,080 bales, of which 19,200 were on speculation, and 11,610 for export. Imports of the week, 21,530 bales. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales. Market firm.

The Blockade and Foreign Powers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your Tuesday's issue, over the signature of "Marshfield," is calculated to do much harm, and to complicate an already sufficiently delicate subject. The particular point of the article is to be seen in the following extract, viz.: "Now Great Britain has recognized the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and as one belligerent cannot close the ports of another belligerent, by simple legislation or proclamation, it clearly follows that the British Government cannot and will not, without self-stultification, admit our right to close the Southern ports in that mode." The logic of this is that Great Britain having, in violation of all propriety, acknowledged the Confederates as "belligerents," so as not to be compelled to regard privateers as pirates, that therefore it precludes the United States from exercising an otherwise indisputable right, to wit: that of closing any of the ports of entry of the United States.

We apprehend that this is a very grave error, indeed, and the writer has occasion to know that not only is this matter regarded with solicitude by our Government, but that Foreign Ministers have made it the subject of informal, but by no means unequivocal remark. The British and French Ministers are undoubtedly favorable to the idea that our coast and harbor proceedings with the rebellious States should continue to be regarded as a blockade, and that the ports should not be closed by proclamation, as provided for by the recent legislation of Congress. *Nay, it is known that some expression has been given to these views in Washington by parties immediately interested.* We do not now, and probably do not intend in the future, to acknowledge the South as belligerents, and hence our right to close our ports is precisely the same as before Great Britain acted in the matter, and no merely diplomatic action she can take can alter or qualify our right in this respect. What our Government should do and do instantly is to close all Southern ports by proclamation, as now provided for by statute, and in addition to this institute as thorough a coast guard against smuggling of all kinds as possible, neglecting in this respect no measure that a regular blockade calls for. In this case we take away from foreign Governments all pretence of right to interfere under any circumstances whatever. A blockade may be lawfully broken if inefficient, and the temptation to consider it so under present circumstances is very great. To enter for commercial or naval purposes a harbor not a port of entry is simply and purely a *casus belli*, and can be treated as such. We trust this matter will engage the attention of commercial men, and the public generally, at once, as well as the Government.

W. L. B.

THE DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

Would the Exchange of Prisoners Amount to a Partial Acknowledgment of the Insurgents as Belligerents, According to International Law?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So soon as it became evident that war would be waged between the United States and the insurgents of the South, men who have experience in war asked, "What can we and ought we to do with the prisoners we may make?" It is a question of peculiar difficulty in our present civil war. Considerations of law, authority, humanity, wise foresight and common expenditure present themselves, and frequently counteract one another in a manner that no reflecting man will deem it a subject of easy solution; nor does it appear that our rulers and military authorities have arrived at a perfectly clear decision. The oath of allegiance tendered to the insurgents captured by us seems to be a very attenuated thread. The grave question whether our soldiers, taken by the enemy, have in honor or law the right to get released on the parol of not serving again against the insurgents, have not been discussed, nor have the cases, when Governments, have authoritatively discountenanced it, been brought under examination. The still graver question whether we shall allow the enemy to force us, by cruelty toward our men in his hands, into a treatment of captured privateers, as common prisoners of war, although the proclamation of the President has declared them pirates, has not yet been solved. The exchange of prisoners—how far it is admissible in a civil war; how far it may involve a mutual acknowledgment of authority—is undecided. There are many persons who believe that, were our Government to exchange prisoners, by stipulations, customary in modern warfare, it would amount to an acknowledgment of the enemy, as a belligerent—a sovereign power possessed of the right of waging war, or to an extension of the ægis of international law, over that portion of our country, which, nevertheless, we declare otherwise to be in a state of rebellion against the country, the nation and the nation's Government.

It is this last mentioned subject which will form the exclusive topic of the following remarks:

To avoid any misunderstanding, let it be mentioned here, that the writer has no sympathy with the insurgents. He is guided by no false sentimentality. The insurgents have committed an enormous wrong and a most grievous mistake. The integrity of our country is at stake, and must be maintained at whatever cost. Morality, law, honor, and most forcible geographical reasons demand it. This is no question on which a ministry in England may go out or come in. It is not even a National question; the question is about the *nation itself*. The writer does not incline towards the whining peace party, which would divide our land into two parts, between which there could not be any peace for these fifty years to come. All he thinks about our present affairs is that the enemy must be beaten, that the Union men in the South must be supported and raised again, and that a state of law and freedom must be reëstablished. He does not believe, as our so-called peace men tell us, that people who have stood face to face against one another in battle, can never live again like brothers under one Government. History reports far differently. There will be scars in the face of our history; but all history is covered with scars. Some heal entirely over; some remain visible; some, even, do not disfigure much, while some look in the end right well. What history teaches on every page corroborates the teachings of religion—that there are many things worth more than wealth, and many things far worse than blood.

The question then is: *Does an exchange of prisoners in a civil war imply a partial acknowledgment of the insurgents?* This is to-day our sole topic. We do not inquire into the expediency of exchanging at the present juncture, or at any future period of the war. We simply ask, can a lawful and dignified Government exchange prisoners in a case of rebellion, without lowering itself, or without partially, at least, elevating the enemy to the dignity of a belligerent *de jure*, and not only *de facto*, in other words, without *acknowledging* him?

The act of acknowledgment may consist in the mere recognition of a fact as a fact; or in the recognition of its rightfulness, (its *jural* character, as the modern publicists would say,) or in both combinedly. The first is simply a necessary process of our mind—the recognition of reality.

When a highway robber asks my purse, and I, being unarmed, consider it expedient to give it, I certainly recognize the robber, but it is no more than a recognition of a fact. The case would not be altered, even, if I were to ask him to give me back a sufficient amount of money to carry me to a certain station. I would not, thereby, *acknowledge* him, that is, acknowledge his right, although I would have left the sphere of mere passiveness, and entered into parley with him.

All wars, international and civil, are full, and necessarily so, of pure recognitions of facts, without touching the question of right; cases in which the convenience of each party, to be judged of by each party, exclusively decides.

During the war between England and NAPOLEON I., an individual—if memory serves right, a Mr. OTTO—resident in London, carried on whatever business the belligerents might find convenient to transact between them. He was acknowledged, so to speak, the unacknowledged channel of communication, when the two Governments, probably, did not even desire to have much to do with flags of truce—far rarer, be it observed, by the way, in European wars, than they seem to be in our present civil war.

But is not the flag of truce, itself, a striking case in point? We *receive*, at any rate, flags of truce, and by receiving them we do not only acknowledge the war as a fact, which we do indeed by the raising of our armies and by our taxation, but we suspend the war for a moment, and receive what the flag of truce may bring.

Again, we cause prisoners of war to swear allegiance to the United States, and dismiss them. At least, we have done so. According to law, and the very principles on which we have entered into this contest, the prisoner is a traitor and deserves death. Have we acknowledged, by so doing, the rightfulness of the insurrection? We have done nothing but what every Government does when a whole province is in insurrection; we have acknowledged the fact of the magnitude of the insurrection, according to which we cannot, and would not hang *every* man caught in arms against his country, and no more.

But warring parties have gone further in civil war. Armistices have been concluded between them. Why not, if it is convenient for both? The armistice, of itself, acknowledges nothing but that there are two large parties in arms against each other, each of which considers it to its own advantage to suspend fighting for a limited time.

After the battle of Pakozd, on Sept. 29, 1848, an armistice of three days was concluded between the Hungarians and the Austrian Army.

An armistice of much longer duration was concluded between the royalists in Ireland and MONK. Parliament, it is true, was dissatisfied with it, but CROMWELL supported MONK.

As to exchanges of prisoners, it is believed that they have always taken place in civil wars, if the parties were sufficiently large and not simply infuriated against one another, as those were who, in the first French Revolution, fought in the Vendée. When the Jacobins guillotined their opponents at Paris, they killed, of course, the prisoners they made in the Vendée. But we speak of wars in which prisoners *are* made; that is to say, in which prisoners are allowed to live.

When the Carlists and Cristinos carried on the civil war in Spain, they frequently exchanged prisoners, high and low. They do not seem to have thought that it involved an *acknowledgment*, although the war was waged on the very question: Who is the rightful occupant of the throne? The question of acknowledgment was the very essence of that whole civil war.

According to our opinion, the exchange of prisoners involves no question of acknowledgment of right, but is a simple recognition of fact and reality; and nothing remains to be decided except the expediency or advantage, which we leave to the proper authorities. They must decide, in each case, whether it is advisable or not. There is no obligation to exchange prisoners, either in civil or other wars; but, be it repeated, there is no other consideration to be consulted but that of prudence and advantage.

It is not to be supposed that the question how the chiefs of the insurgents are to be addressed in the preliminary transactions, creates any serious difficulty. The exchange of prisoners is not a subject of chancery style or diplomatic nicety. The two parties, whatever their differences are, will, at all events, acknowledge one another as men in arms, accustomed to go straightforward to the point in question. Soldiers settle matters of this sort readily enough. It would appear puerile to make here any suggestions. If the formal Austrian could address Gen. GORGEI, and conclude a written armistice with him, it is not likely the practical American will stand aghast at a difficulty of mere formality.

F. L.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT IN CENTRAL PARK.—Notwithstanding the exceedingly threatening state of the weather, and the cold cheer that car drivers gave to inquiries concerning the musical prospects in Central Park, there was a concert there on Saturday. If the sun had been a little brighter the attendance would unquestionably have been much greater, and the comfort of those who were present perhaps relatively less. As it was, a select audience enjoyed the admirable strains of Dodworth's Band, and, according to the old way, made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. The programme contained some of the most popular military pieces of the day, and was interpreted with that precision and elegance for which the Band is justly famous. It is to be hoped that the liberal patrons, who furnish us with this agreeable weekly treat, will find it desirable to continue them during the coming days of Autumn. When the weather is reasonably fine nothing can be conceived more charming than listening to soft music, surrounded by youth and beauty, in the Central Park. We would suggest that in that other kind of weather, which is either equivocal or bad, the conductors of the cars be instructed to say positively whether there will be a concert or not. It might even be desirable to exhibit a placard or card, as is done during the skating season.

ARREST OF A STREET PREACHER.—EDWARD FALCONER, who has for several years past given the Police much trouble, was yesterday arrested in the City Hall Park, by Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, charged with disturbing the peace and creating a tumult in the street. FALCONER mounted upon a stool, at about 10 o'clock, near the City Hall, and began in his way to harangue the passers-by upon the subject of temperance, and soon, of course, he had a great crowd gathered around him, some listening attentively, but many breaking in upon him frequently, and by shouts and jeers creating much noise and confusion. The Officer called upon FALCONER to desist, unless he could produce a permit from the proper authorities, allowing him to preach in the open air. The preacher could not do this, and refused to be silent. He was therefore taken before Justice OSBORN at the Tombs. The Magistrate released him on his parol, and will investigate the charge to-day.

DROWNED ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 135 Washington-street, on the body of JOHN J. LOOSEY about 18 years of age, and a native of this City, who was found in the water near Fort Washington on Saturday last. From the evidence it appears that on Monday last the deceased went with the Coughlan Guards on an excursion up the river, on board of the *Thomas Hunt*. A barge was in tow of the steamer, and about one hundred yards from it. When near Fort Richmond, LOOSEY said to those on board, that he would jump from the stern of the steamer and swim to the barge. He sprang into the water and sank almost immediately. Prompt measures were taken for his rescue, but without success. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.—A young man named THOMAS LOWE was instantly killed yesterday, on board the ship *City of Mobile*, by falling from the fore royal yard to the deck. It appears he had been shipped as a seaman, but never having been to sea, was beaten by the second mate for not getting aloft fast enough. After getting on the royal yard, he became so weak from the beating he had received, and from his perilous position, that he lost his hold, and fell to the deck. His body was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The crew of the ship, except THOMPSON, the second mate, who escaped, were locked in the First Ward Station-house, to await the action of the Coroner.

MAJOR KAPPERAN TAKEN TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Major KAPPERAN, the Secessionist whose arrest was reported yesterday, was taken to Fort Lafayette by Superintendent KENNEDY on Saturday, by orders of the authorities at Washington. He is a native of Germany, and came to this country when he was but ten years old. He afterwards married a Southern lady, and located in Mississippi, where, until recently, he has been a merchant, and was for seventeen years a Postmaster.

SERIOUS FALL.—LAWRENCE MAHER fell from the roof of house No. 347 West Thirtieth-street to the sidewalk, and was very dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.—The recent offer of $50 for every returned deserter, made by the Government, is already beginning to show its fruits, and the Police returns are beginning to show evidence of the industry of the police in hunting up the fugitives JOHN WITTON, and WM. WALLACE, two absconding members of the Fourteenth Regiment, were arrested in the Second Precinct yesterday, by Capt. KING, and were sent over to the Police Head-quarters to be returned to their regiment. ETHAN BLANK and STEPHEN GERAN were arrested by Officers DAVIS and MORRIS, of the Seventh Precinct, on a similar charge; and PATRICK WELSH was arrested by Officer J. C. SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, for the same offence.

DESTITUTION.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest, on Friday last, upon the body of a child about one year of age, the daughter of FRANCIS and JANE GEARY, when it appeared that the child died of starvation. The parents of the child arrived in this country about the first of June last, and not being able to find any employment they remained in the street, without food, for some time. About a week since, Mr. J. GAMBLE found them at his store door, No. 47 Fulton-street, on going to his store in the morning. Mr. GAMBLE took them into his house, and furnished them with suitable food and care. The father and mother were restored, but the child was past recovery.

MORTALITY.—The mortality in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending Aug. 17, 1861, was: men, 29; women, 23; boys, 76; girls, 67. Total 192. Adults, 52; children, 140; males, 105; females, 87.

The principal diseases of which these persons died were cholera infantum, 47; consumption, 18; convulsions, infantile, 12; marasmus, infantile, 22; delirium tremens, 3; diarrhœa, 5; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 6. Under 5 years of age, 128.

SOLDIER SHOT.—At Fort Hamilton, yesterday, a private of Company G, of the Long Island Volunteers, being somewhat intoxicated, refused to obey orders, and making some dangerous demonstrations with his bayonet, was shot by his Captain before he could bring him into subjection. The ball passed into his mouth and out near his ear, making a bad but not dangerous wound.

FALSE PRETENCES.—WALDO PHILLIPS, of No. 348 Third-avenue, New-York, charged WILLIAM R. FOSTER, of Brooklyn, with obtaining of him horse-feed to the amount of $132 78 by falsely representing that he owned a certain pair of valuable horses. FOSTER was held to answer in the sum of $500 by Justice OSBORN, of New-York.

POLICE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—On Friday evening two burglars entered the store of Mr. LATIMER, in Fulton street, shortly after it was closed up, and commenced to pack up goods for the purpose of carrying them off. Capt SMITH, of the First Precinct, went into the store, and succeeded in capturing one of them who gave his name as G. WILSON.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the wills of M. FOLEY and F. G. THURSTON, both of Brooklyn, were proved in the Surrogate's Court for Kings County.

Winter Garden.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE, whose success in this City on the occasion of his first appearance was of the most flattering kind, returns to us to-night for a short campaign at this house. The play selected for the event is one in which Mr. CLARKE cannot fail to challenge comparison with Mr. BURTON. The "Toodles" was always considered as incomparable in the latter gentleman's hands, but we are assured that Mr. CLARKE's interpretation, although totally different in conception, is not less admirable. A good company has been secured to render efficient assistance to Mr. CLARKE. Amongst many new names we find that of a lady—Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER—who is already known to our public. If the crowded state of promiscuous places of amusement on Broadway is any criterion of the willingness of the public to be amused, we may safely predict that Mr. CLARKE will have a good and prosperous season.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Rupture.—DR. RIGGS' TRUSS, NO. 2 BARCLAY-st.—Steel springs, covered with hard rubber, water-proof; used in bath; always clean; preserves the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given; warranted five years.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FRANSIOLI—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Fransioli, Mr. A. C. FRANSIOLI to Miss MAGGIE G., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

DIED.

RILEY.—In this City, on the 17th inst., of erysipelas, WM. H. RILEY, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 34 West Houston-st., without further notice.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, JOHN MARQUAND, infant son of Henry and Lucretia Marquand Dexter, aged 4 months.

MANY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, CATHERINE, widow of the late Francis V. Many, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Benjamin S., Francis and Lewis Many, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 272 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., at 3 P. M. Services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, beloved wife of Henry Martin, aged 20 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 138 East 23d-st.

ALDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, MINNIE, youngest daughter of J. D. and M. T. Alden, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 3d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MYERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 18, of cholera infantum, HARRY LAKE, youngest child of Enoch G. and Charlotte C. Myers, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of his parents, in 78th-st., near 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, MARGARET, the infant child of Peter and Margaret Thomas, aged 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, southeast corner of Kent and Myrtle avs. Their friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WILLIAM MILFORD, aged 41 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of State and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURNS.—Drowned, on Thursday, Aug. 15, THOMAS I. BURNS, Jr., aged 31 years.

His remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CONDIT.—On Friday morning, Aug. 16, JOSEPH PAUL, son of the late Dr. John S. Condit, of New-Jersey, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Harrison, N. J., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LOTT.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Friday evening, Aug. 16, JEREMIAH LOTT, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Jno. A. Lott, and of his daughter, Mrs. Zabriskie, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatbush, without further notice.

CAULDWELL.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Aug. 18, JAMES CAULDWELL, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at the Union Cemetery, Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., upon the arrival of the body at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, Warren-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRAY.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, AMELIA G. PRAY, daughter of the late Capt. John Pray, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, William P. Lee, are invited to attend her funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUCHAN.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 17, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 7 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CALDWELL.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Aug. 17, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, second son of James and Janet Caldwell, in the 3d year of his age.

CUSHMAN.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 16, ELLEN M., wife of Henry M. Cushman.

Her remains will be taken to Vermont.

SMITH.—At Bergen Hill, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WALTER H., youngest son of Robert L. and Mary A. Smith, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the parents, and those of the brothers, Daniel P. and Thomas Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at 1 o'clock to convey them to the residence, Ocean-st., Bergen Hill.

LANE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 18, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Stephen K. and Euphemia Lane, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 2, North River, at 3:20 o'clock.

GRACIE.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 18, ELIZABETH BETHUNE, youngest daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Gracie, in the 10th year of her age.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6:40 down train will also stop at the same Station.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—AUG. 17, 1861.
35, 76, 24, 37, 1, 10, 32, 43, 18, 56, 55, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—AUG. 17, 1861.
48, 42, 37, 18, 60, 75, 10, 65, 5, 63, 44, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT!
SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.
Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ARBANTES.
These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.
C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO WORK AT THE baking business; one who has some knowledge of the business; reference required. Inquire at 207 Varick-st.

From the [illegible]
MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know, that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.
A meeting of the friends of this regiment will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 596 Broadway, to give and to hear the reasons why the regiment, with 1,200 men, are not yet in the field. Loyal citizens and soldiers are invited, as matters of deep interest to all will be related.
(Signed.) Col. R. D. GOODWIN.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.
This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY CARD.
Military instruction by Col. W. W. THOMPKINS, daily, in dragoon, artillery, infantry and light infantry tactics, corner Grand and Centre sts., Armory Sixth Regiment, from 8 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5½ P. M.
An evening class will be formed THIS EVENING, to drill from 6 to 8 o'clock.

HONVED OF HONGAARSCH REGIMENT VAN DE NEDERLANDERS.—Zy, die de Nederlandsche taal verstaan en geneigd zyn eene Nederlandsche Compagnie op te rigten, ter aansluiting by [illegible]noemd Regiment worden uitgenoodigd zich te vervoegen aan het werfdepot by den Heer H. Dellemyn, No. [illegible] Leonard, tusschen Centre, en Elm sts. Manschappen [illegible] jaren ond en daarboven worden aangenomen; onmiddelyk wordt kwartier, verpleging en uitrusting verstrekt. Voor de vrouwen en kinderen van gehuurden wordt gezorgd.
GRAAF E. C. WRATISLAW, Colonel.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues, address Rev. A. FLACK. A. M.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLAND GUARD.—A meeting of the friends of this Regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY EVENING, next, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A. Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, a Leader of Band; pay that of Second Lieutenant; and five buglers. Privates sent immediately to camp when recruited. By order of,
Col. GILL. DAVIES, No. 648 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861.
OPENING NIGHT of the original American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
who will give, for the first time in New-York, his original and admirable conception of
TOODLES.
Mrs. Toodles....(first appearance)....Mrs. G. N. Thayer.
MR. CLARKE
will also enact the laughable character of
COUSIN JOE,
in Buckstone's Comedietta of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
The charming artiste,
Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER,
in her favorite rôle of Margery.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
THE DEBUTANTE.
Daford............(first appearance)............Mr. L. Baker.
Rose............................Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker.
Miss Fitzjames..............................Mrs. Chanfrau.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber girl and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go in the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced woman, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her occupation; no objection to assist with chamberwork or fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une place comme bonne d'enfants, soit à la ville ou à la campagne. Elle a de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser à No. 63 West 20th-st.

TO TALKERS.

Give us action—speech no longer;
Cheer no fellows to the fray;
Words are well, but deeds are stronger—
Out yourselves and lead the way.

Should each man but urge his neighbor:
"Go ye forth and reap the plain"—
Holding back himself from labor—
Where would be the ripened grain?

When goes up the roar of battle
Stoutest voices are but weak:
Not of cause and duty prattle—
Let your silent service speak.

Have you wives?—do soft eyes, pleading,
Hold you with their gentle spell?
Other hearts are torn and bleeding,
Other men have homes as well.

Urge them not the smoking altar
With such gifts as these to strew,
If you feel your bosom falter
When the gods appeal to you.

Point not out a path to others
Which your feet refuse to tread;
Follow with your earnest brothers,
Though it lead among the dead.

Even now the forest arches
With the tramp of men are rife;
Join your brothers on their marches,
Join them in the surging strife.

Whether drummer-boy or Colonel
Matters not, be duty done;
Battling for a truth eternal,
All are equal—ranks are one.

Should you win a brave dismission
From your country's holy wars,
Yours shall be a high commission,
Bearing date among the stars!

But bring deeds, not mouthings merely,
Urging others to the fray:
You that see the path so clearly,
Yours the feet should lead the way.

—*Harper's Weekly*. C. H. WEBB.

LAW REPORTS.

Discharged from his Uncle's Service.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Euphenius Devoe.—This was an application for the discharge of Devoe on the ground that he was a minor when he enlisted, and that he had enlisted for a less term than his minority. It was claimed, on the part of the Government, that he had voluntarily entered into the service, and with the consent of his mother, who, it was alleged, had signed a paper agreeing to his enlistment. It was sworn to on the part of the young man's mother, however, that she had signed a paper, but that when she did so she was not informed of the actual contents thereof; that the person who read the paper to her misinformed her of the true nature of the contents. There being no evidence to contradict this the Court discharged the boy from any further service to his uncle.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*William Bostwick et al.* vs. *The Bank of Mutual Redemption.*—This case will be settled when the Attorney for the plaintiff shall, according to rule 36 of this Court, make, upon the proper amendments, his allowance or disallowance.

John Wells et al. vs. *Daniel D. Endon.*—Case settled.

Alexander Spaulding vs. *Peter O. Strang.*—Case settled.

John J. Cristie vs. *Charles B. Phillips.*—Case settled.

John O. Whitehouse vs. *Charles L. Merrell.*—Case settled.

A. J. Van Winkle et als vs. *The United States Mail Steamship Company.*—Case settled.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Amelia W. Townes* vs. *George E. Townes.*—We have repeatedly refused to grant a divorce of the person with whom the adultery was committed. It would be still more improper to grant it upon the testimony of the guilty party, who is defendant. It would lead to great evil. Unless other testimony can be given, the divorce cannot be granted.

In the Matter of John O. Scott, a Person of Unsound Mind.—The report confirmed, and John J. Monell appointed committee, on executing the proper bond.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Hilton and Brady.

John O'Donohue vs. *John J. Hicks et al.*—Motion to vacate order of April 23, 1860, granted without costs.

Alonzo R. Thompson vs. *John P. Grube.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward Vincent vs. *Wm. Buhler.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Moore vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Loomis Ballard et al. vs. *Ezekiel S. Lockwood.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Storm vs. *Henry Helmange.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abel J. Stetson vs. *Henry B. Todd.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas R. Egbert vs. *William Watson.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Gustav Van Arx vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Johanna Murphy vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Daniel R. Siebschultz vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Ellen G. Maverick vs. *The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

After the rendition of the above decisions, the General Term adjourned over to the 14th of September.

A STRANGE STORY OF CRIME.—Policeman DRESSER returned from Buffalo last evening, having in custody young WYKOFF, who has figured in the papers here for a short time past. Policeman EMMERICK, of Buffalo, assisted DRESSER in hunting him up. WYKOFF was lodged in jail here, and from thence will be brought on Monday before the Police Court for an examination on a charge of bigamy. Mrs. WYKOFF No. 2, Mrs. FIELD, of Detroit, makes the complaint. She alleges that he married her in Detroit, and from there went to Canada, where he left her, and came to this city, she giving him about $40 worth of silverware to sell, and thereby raise some money. A gold watch and diamond ring of hers he also pawned in this city for a small sum, and they are now awaiting redemption in the hands of the pawnbrokers. Mrs. WYKOFF No. 3 alleges that there is a Mrs. WYKOFF No. 1 now living in Detroit, but she has not learned her maiden name.

About a year since we published an account of a young man who represented himself to be one SEELEY, of New-York, marrying a daughter of a lady who kept a boarding-house in this city, on Hill-street, and afterwards deserting her, taking with him considerable property.

It is thought that WYKOFF and SEELEY are one and the same person.

It is also stated that WYKOFF some five years since ingratiated himself into the favor of a respectable family in this city, and after sponging his living out of them for a few weeks, made a draft on his father in New-York, a wealthy man, and got the paper cashed at one of our banking-houses. The draft was honored by his father, but the indignant gentleman immediately offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of his errant son and his delivery to him.

WYKOFF has been engaged while stopping in this city in making and selling a cheap sort of door-plates, but has earned a precarious livelihood thereby. He is undoubtedly a great rascal, and his chances for a term in that "peculiar institution" at Auburn are good.

If there are any more Mrs. WYKOFFS they will please present themselves at the Police-office, and there be numbered for future reference.—*Rochester Union, Aug. 16.*

THE CROPS IN IOWA.—A letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated Miles County, Iowa, August 4, says:

We have just got through harvesting—and such a harvest! There are some farmers in this county who are counting on forty bushels per acre. Oats are very fine, with the exception of a few patches sowed late, which have been struck by rust. Winter wheat is very little raised with us. It has, from some cause, proved a failure in the last few years, and has been superseded by Spring wheat, of which Canada Club, Goose, China, and a variety of red chaff are the favorites, though the former is thought to have nearly "run out" with us within the last two or three years; it is very liable to smut. The China and Goose are most sought for, though each kind, of course, has its advocates. Corn looks very well. If we can only get a good rain within three or four days, or even a week, we will have one of the largest corn crops ever known in this State. Even now corn is not considered worth more than ten cents per bushel here, where I have never known it lower than twenty. Potatoes are growing finely.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.—A novel suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court of this Judicial District, upon the following statement of facts: LEWIS JONES, late a deputy under the Sheriff of this county, married a lady in England some nineteen years ago, lived with her nearly six years, when he left her with four children and came to America. He soon afterward married Miss ELLEN FERGUSON, whose husband was still living, but had separated from her. By industry and perseverance he amassed a very handsome property at Joliet, Ill., and other places. Mr. FERGUSON soon turned up, and threatened to give Mr. JONES trouble, but finally compromised the matter, receiving from JONES a handsome sum for his quit claim to the then Mrs. JONES.

About fourteen months ago JONES died very suddenly, leaving no will. The first wife upon learning the facts came from England with her brother, and is now in this city prosecuting her claim to the entire property. Hon. WALTER B. SCATES, of this city, and Hon. URI OSGOOD, of Joliet, are engaged as counsel for the first wife.—*Chicago Post, Aug. 10.*

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—It would be premature, with the materials yet obtained, to attempt an accurate estimate of the products of the pending harvest. Enough, however, has come to hand to justify the following statement of probabilities: The amount of land sown to wheat is at least one-fourth more than last year, while the average yield per acre will have been reduced by the unfavorable weather and insect ravages about thirty per cent. The wheat product will, therefore, be nearly as follows: Number of acres sown 280,000; average yield per acre, 17 bushels; total wheat product, 4,776,000—which is not quite a million less than last year. Of corn there is less planted than last year, but, if the weather continues favorable, the yield will average higher by at least sixteen per cent. The total product will be about 2,500,000 bushels. Oats, though much less has been sown, will yield a full average.—*St. Paul Times, Aug. 9.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
FROM AMERICA.			
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

J. C. D.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-office. M. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH, A GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, gold dial, No. 35,008, Wm. Adams, maker, Liverpool, with chain attached. Whoever will return the above to No. 4 Barclay-st. will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked.
W. C. BRYANT, No. 4 Barclay-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a trunk, lost or miscarried, covered with canvas, letters F. W. F. painted on each end, with a card attached marked "F. W. Fish, Chenango County, N. Y." Apply to P. & H. JONES, No. 412 Broadway.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 425 FOR TWO SHARES of the Rutgers Female Institute. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
DAVID CONGER, No. 9 Rutgers-place.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 163,928 ON BOWERY Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank or at No. 279 Lexington-av., and oblige the owner.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given No. 305 Canal-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 128 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 39th-st., North-river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abatoir-place, 39th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURnished or unfurnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st. to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.,
By CHAS. LORD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. Reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, willing to make herself generally useful; also, by one who would take any situation at $4 per month; no objection to the country, and good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from Boston, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244, rear, 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing in magnificent style; no objection to a respectable boarding-house, City or country; wages $8 to $9. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having excellent City references, wants a situation in city or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Several excellent and most desirable servants, (Protestants and others,) bearing the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, where they last served, are now wanting situations, and may be hired at very reduced wages by applying to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, whose establishment, being patronized by the first families in Brooklyn, has become the resort of all the best servants.

AS DAIRY-MAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in the country as dairy-maid—one who understands her business. Apply at No. 120 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh. EDWIN SPENCER.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker of bread, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands embroidering, and could take charge of an infant; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVants from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor, having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, etc. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail.
OTTO VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. No. 174 *Times* office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by Mrs. Floyd, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—AS BUTLER AND VALET, or waiter in a nice private family. The advertiser wishes employment in either of the above capacities; has many years' English experience, and the last five years with first-class families in this City, by whom he can be well recommended. Address BUTLER, at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, New-York. Can be heard of for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, without incumbrance, a situation as professed coachman, in a respectable family; understands the training and management of young horses, in both saddle and harness; has eight years' City reference; and would be found a valuable acquisition to any gentleman having a number of horses in the country. Address H. N., for three days, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farming work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would make himself useful or keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to suit the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER &c.—TO FARMERS.—A FARMER and wife, with no incumbrance, wish situations; the man a good farmer, gardener, and a careful driver: she thoroughly understands baking, making pies, and butter, and is a first class washer and ironer. Apply at No. 268 West 28th-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; is competent of driving, if required; City reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 184 University-place, in grocery-store, from 11 to 4 P. M., or any notes addressed to JOHN MORRIS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion, by a young Frenchman, having lived in good families, who will give satisfactory recommendations; no objection to the country, or to travel. Can be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S fruit store, No. 693 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 15 OR 16 years old, who can write a good hand. Salary $100 per annum. Address, with references, A. B. C., Box No. 61 Post-office.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD OFfice, 2 conductors, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20 and 5:20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing; location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to MRS. WILLIAMES, until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.-TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address or inquire of H. M. ANSHUZ, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED first-class teacher of English branches for a young ladies' institute in Pennsylvania. Personal applications necessary, on Monday and Tuesday. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL years' experience in the public schools of this City and elsewhere, and who has good references, desires a situation in a school. Address T. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th-st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 36th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED OR unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore, Staten Island, a short distance from the Castleton Landing. Carriage-house and stable on the premises. House contains eleven rooms, and will be let reasonably to a permanent tenant. Apply to A. H. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 38 ACRES AT PATTERSON, N. J.—Elegant gothic stone house, all kinds of out-buildings and small and large fruits, for sale or to be exchanged for a larger farm or City property. Price $12,000, free of mortgage. S. COCKCROFT, 8 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
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3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
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8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMEATS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor and kitchen; also, a suite of three rooms, all airy, handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply of housekeeper on the premises, or No. 67 William-st.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman wishes a room, (with partial board preferred,) in a strictly private family, residing near the Fulton Ferry. Address CASH, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 16th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenburgh House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

WANTED—ONE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER, of about 200 tons' register; one propeller, of 100 to 300 tons; and two side-wheel steamers, of 200 to 400 tons. Parties having vessels of the above description, which they wish to dispose of, at a fair price for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing D. Box No. 3.192 Post-office, stating particulars, and where they can be seen.

[illegible]

DR. C. D. [illegible], PUPIL OF [illegible] of Paris, who is the [illegible] living, continues the [illegible] way. His new Book (price [illegible]) may be had at [illegible], No. 331 Broadway, or of the author.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of [illegible], Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of [illegible] disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and [illegible] Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 276 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal [illegible] or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast. Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—An entirely new invention, and the greatest of the age (for married people.) Those who have used them are never without them. The only safe and infallible preventive against pregnancy and disease. Price, $5 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Packages of his Great Benefactor, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence, if required.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, (TO-MORROW,) AT 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one rockaway carriage, one top wagon, road do., one buggy and harness.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at sales-room, an elegant stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, by order of assignees. Particulars to-morrow.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
HOLBROOK & HOLMES WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock, all the parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., contained in the five-story house No. 54 West Houston-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 7 o'clock, miscellaneous books, a great variety, including many valuable and scarce works. For particulars, see catalogue.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

[illegible] on ALSOP & CO., [illegible] Also purchase San Fran- [illegible] Interest Coupons.

[illegible] DIME SAVINGS BANK, [illegible] COR. VARICK-STREET. [illegible] 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 [illegible] allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] on larger amounts. [illegible] deposit, since Jan. 1, 1860, [illegible]

[illegible] HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible] Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. [illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] same will be publicly opened for the whole or [illegible] sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of [illegible] Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized [illegible] 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance [illegible] Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible] for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same. [illegible] stock will bear interest at the rate of six per [illegible] payable quarter yearly, and the principal [illegible] on the 1st day of November, 1883. [illegible] will state the amount of stock desired, [illegible] price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] proposals are accepted will be required to [illegible] with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days [illegible] opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same. [illegible] to the Comptroller the receipts of the [illegible] for such deposits, the parties will be entitled [illegible] certificates for equal amounts of the par [illegible] the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment. [illegible] should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to [illegible] Comptroller. [illegible] reserved on the part of the Comptroller to [illegible] or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by [illegible] of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who [illegible] of availing themselves of the provisions of [illegible] for funding the debts of that city, are hereby [illegible] that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, [illegible] been appointed agents to receive and exchange [illegible] and that Bondholders can either deliver [illegible] to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their [illegible] direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, [illegible] act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, }
ALEX. MITCHELL, } Commissioners of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.

[illegible] reference to the above notice, we are prepared to [illegible] Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for [illegible] purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment [illegible] of the Commissioners of the Public Debt [illegible] Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of [illegible] to retire bonds previously surrendered, [illegible] interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered [illegible] later period shall be entitled to interest only [illegible] day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's [illegible], or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Co., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance [illegible] terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this [illegible], an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next. Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest [illegible] may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, [illegible] transfer books of this Company will be closed at [illegible] of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of [illegible], and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD. For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861. [illegible] Express train from 26th-st. station. [illegible] White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover [illegible] all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sundays) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works. Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave [illegible] wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 [illegible] P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth [illegible] evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight. Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE. Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train on Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 [illegible] P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, [illegible] and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on [illegible] of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, [illegible] changed, and leave at 3 P. M. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent. New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey [illegible] P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON [illegible], where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

[illegible] BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, } [illegible] Department, approved Aug. [illegible] Navy Department will receive proposals for [illegible] of Twelve Side-Wheel [illegible] draught of water not to exceed six feet nine inches [illegible] 1,000 lbs. each, [illegible] of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers, [illegible] complement of one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of fuel that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARRS' CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $19 each.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, }
No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1861, by the well-known steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. GILMOR. Tickets $1 each, including dinner, which will be served up from 11 to 3 o'clock. A brass and cotillon band will be on board for the amusement of passengers. Bait furnished free. Leave Spring-st., 7:30; Patterson Dock, Jersey City, 7:45; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8:15; Broome-st., E. R., 8:30; Peck-slip, 8:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. No charge for dinner. Bill of fare: Roast beef, roast clams, boiled ham, boiled tongue, boiled codfish, boiled sea-bass, fried clams, fried codfish, fried bass, baked codfish, clam chowder, fish chowder. Children under 12 years of age, free.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—GENTLEmen wishing to act as agents for a certain place, or to canvass one or more counties for the great National work, *The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union*, published in weekly parts, beginning Aug. 21, (see advertisement in the *Times* of 10th, 14th, and 20th August,) will write immediately to FREDK. GERHARD, Post Box No. 4,001, New-York City. This valuable work will have a very large circulation, and orders for it are pouring in already from all parts of the country.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR WILL save health and money.—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

The United States Mail

STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER KHERSONESE WILL SAIL positively on the 24th inst. She lies at Pier No 36 North River. No bills of lading signed until shippers have cleared at the Custom-house. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861. }

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. [illegible] Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. [illegible] full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

[illegible]

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.

[illegible]

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

The only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never been taken out of Egypt, except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and now introduced to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in both the above cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful

ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR, [illegible] MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments [illegible] PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA, [illegible] FARCE, By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent, Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

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REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $200 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from [illegible] to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $1 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. [illegible] Organs for churches at low prices.

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STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE PLEASURE BAY.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, [illegible]
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, [illegible]
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, [illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, [illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, [illegible]

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. [illegible], will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of [illegible], as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 12 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from [illegible] wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 10 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return the same week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 30th and [illegible]-sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 131 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Change in Command—Facts in Regard to Great Bethel—Court Martial—More Contrabands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The change in the command of this department so long expected, and by many desired, is about to take place. Gen. WOOL is expected to arrive by the next boat. Nothing is yet known as to the future movements of Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER seems to have retired to Yorktown or elsewhere, on the laurels won in burning Hampton. His expedition, which seems to have been quite formidable in some respects, was productive of no other result. His intention, no doubt, was to attack Newport's News; but, as on a previous occasion, after surveying the ground, he gave up the job. It is not unlikely that he may have proceeded to Richmond with most of his forces, to participate in the demonstration on Washington, which it is understood DAVIS contemplates.

A deserter from MAGRUDER, who was at the Great Bethel fight, has made affidavit to some facts illustrative of that affair, more authentic than anything heretofore recorded. He says the rebels had four guns, only three of which they used, the fourth having become spiked accidentally after it had been fired a few times; the number of men was six hundred; and the breastwork or battery consisted of a ditch hastily dug, in which the guns were planted and the men were placed; when Gen. PIERCE gave the order to retreat, the rebels, feeling themselves beaten, were retreating also. Had there been any skill used on our side, the battery could have been turned with the greatest ease, and the entire rebel force taken prisoners; and the rebels were astonished, when they saw the force on our side, that it was not done. It was the intention of the rebels to fire one volley and retreat, but discovering what sort of generalship there was opposed to them, they concluded to fight on; and our retreat astonished them as much as it chagrined our troops. I suppose these to be the facts in regard to this famous affair.

A Court-martial is in progress in the fortress for the trial of nearly one hundred men, belonging to the Ninth and Second Regiments, (Cols. HAWKINS and CARR,) for mutiny. These regiments complain that their pay rolls were made out and sent to Washington long ago; that nothing has been heard from them; if they are wrong, no notice to that effect has been received, and no paymaster has made his appearance, though it is known that a large sum of money has been here nearly a month, and it is believed it is for them. They complain, likewise, that they stand greatly in need of clothing, which I can bear witness is true. While there can be no excuse for mutinous conduct, the men have great ground of complaint.

A new consignment of contrabands came down from Newport's News to-day, having fled from a long distance up James River. They report more on the way—men, women and children. At the rate they have increased of late, by the time Winter fairly sets in, the number who will claim rations from the Government storehouse will be thousands instead of hundreds. The question concerning what disposition shall be made of them, it would seem, must receive fuller consideration than has yet been given it, and some more definite conclusion arrived at. The reply of Secretary CAMERON hardly covers the case, and falls short of a full treatment of the question as it is practically presented here.

The Roads begin to swarm with steamers and propellers of light draft, and were I to express an opinion I should say decidedly that something was on foot. But as it is, I have no opinion to express. The *Cumberland* made her reappearance this afternoon, and altogether we have a pretty formidable fleet, including, as it does, the *Minnesota*, the *Wabash*, the *Cumberland*, the *Dale*, the *Savannah*, and some half dozen gun-boats of the first-class. The recent gales have driven a large number of sailing vessels into the Roads for shelter, and the anchorage presents more shipping than has been known to be here since the blockade.

A vessel is unloading at the wharf a number of rifled siege guns and carriages, which look as though they were designed for use. Speaking of artillery, I understand that Gen. MCCLELLAN said the other day, that guns and horses in large numbers must be had, for volunteers could be expected to go as far as artillery and cavalry went, and not much further. Therefore, artillery and cavalry he must have, and he is going to have both. You need not expend any great amount of speculation on the finding of the submerged telegraph wire, which some men fished up the other day, while in swimming, for it was a part of the line recently laid down between the fortress and Hampton and Newport's News; and the fishing it up explains why the line wouldn't work, and happily necessitates the laying down of another cable. Nor should any go into fits over the story of a privateer on the Chesapeake, since the little vessel which so scared the captain of the coaster was nothing more or less than a part of Lieut. CROSBY's recent expedition after rebel craft engaged in illegal trade on the bay. Really, sensation is cheap.

MARS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Gen. PHELPS' scouts report this morning that the enemy has retired from this vicinity, with his nine thousand men, and that this movement is in pursuance of orders from Richmond. Suppose this to be true, and Gen. PHELPS appears to believe it, does it indicate an attack on Washington? Twenty-three prisoners taken at Bull Run, and released from Richmond the other day, and who passed through here yesterday, reported that BEAUREGARD was badgered with the cry of "On to Washington." He is opposed to aggressive movements, yet there are powerful influences in favor of that policy. It is obvious that the Secessionists of Baltimore expect that policy to prevail. It is tolerably obvious even to a dull intellect, that there are persons in the employ of the Government at Washington and elsewhere, who anticipate the success of the rebel armies as against the Capital and as against Maryland. Otherwise they would seek the earliest conveyance to Richmond. There are those who conceive that an attack upon Washington may be a political, if not a military necessity, as THURLOW WEED says of the Bull Run blunder.

Gen. BUTLER was engaged yesterday in quelling an insurrection at Newport's News. It appears that an article published in the New-York TIMES convinced some of the men of HAWKINS' regiment—who are enlisted for two years—that the peculiar term for which they were mustered in, placed them upon a footing entirely different from that of the three years' regiments; that they had entered the service of the State of New-York for two years, and could be held by the National Government not more than three months. A drawing by company commanders for positions in the regiment, resulted in giving the right to Company "G"—unquestionably the best company in the corps. Company "A," which had before held that position, numbers among its men several smooth-tongued gentlemen, who are of a race akin to "sea lawyers." Angered at the change of position, dissatisfied with the service which has not yet paid them anything, and suffering for clothing, these men were just in the condition to seize upon the pretext provided for them by the TIMES. If not instigated, it is apparent that they were at least abetted by some of the company officers. With their grievances, and with their brief, cut from the newspaper, they proceeded to argue the case among their comrades, got up a sort of meeting, chose a Committee, and sent several papers to their Colonel and to Gen. PHELPS. One of the documents contained a flat refusal to do duty, and accordingly on Sunday five companies refused to turn out for inspection. Their case was attended to yesterday. Gen. BUTLER proceeded to Newport's News, ordered all the regiments into line, and remained under the burning sun some three or four hours. The mutinous companies were ordered to the front, and the members of the "Committee" were called forth. They, with one pluckey, but misguided fellow, who said he had voted for the Committee and was bound to stand by them, were sent to the Rip Raps. After hearing the explanation of their position as soldiers, and of the reasons why they had not been paid or provided with new uniforms, the men promptly returned to duty. And today several of the members of the Committee having acknowledged their error, and furnished evidence that they signed the pledge to do no more duty without reading, and upon the supposition that it was a respectful petition for the redress of real or imaginary grievances, have been released. To-day HAWKIN's regiment is, as it was two weeks ago, the best in the Department of Virginia.

To-day it was announced in General Orders that staff officer[illegible] Washington to procure [illegible] to Philadelphia to procure uniforms, and if a Paymaster is not sent within three days, the Commanding General will assume the responsibility of distributing the mysterious $30,000, now in the hands of the Adams Express Company's agent at this post, among the troops. So I think they will be paid. In the matter of clothing, the condition of things here is a little curious. If the value of the clothing here was represented by suits of uniforms, there would be enough to clothe the troops here for a year and a half.

Since criticisms of military officers are going out of fashion, I observe that most of "Our Own Correspondents" stationed at Old Point are devoting themselves to vigorous denunciation of the Navy, and complaints of the inefficiency of the blockade. Three-quarters of a column of "solid nonpareil" I observe in a New-York paper, giving an account of the movements of a pirate in Chesapeake Bay, which an officer in command of a gunboat coolly permitted to pass by without so much as inquiring his name. The story is well ornamented, and is quite interesting. The only trouble with it is, that it is untrue. I do not mean to say that the reporter did not believe the facts to be as he represented. Undoubtedly, too, his informant saw all he said he did. But he jumped at a conclusion quite too suddenly. The "gunboat" was in command of Lieut. PIERCE CROSBY, who is not in the habit of letting pirates slip through his fingers easily. The "pirate schooner" was his tender. The two vessels were bound upon an expedition to the eastern shore. The "motley crew of the pirate schooner" were twenty-five men of one of the Massachusetts companies.

There is another cock-and-bull story. When the telegraph was built from here to Newport's News, a submarine wire was used to cross Hampton Creek. It was torn up by the fishermen in weighing their anchors. Subsequently the land wire was laid over the bridge. The submarine wire has not been reclaimed. Upon seeing this, "a gentleman just from Fortress Monroe" authorizes a newspaper to state there is "telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Fox Hill, where the enemy is intrenched in large numbers." Truth has removed from her former abode at the bottom of the well, and is now engaged in furnishing "Army intelligence" for the newspapers.

Here is an affidavit. MAYHEW is the deserter who came from MAGRUDER's camp the other day, and is manifestly a truthful and intelligent person. He is moreover vouched for as such by some acquaintances in the Massachusetts Battalion. It has some general interest, and it may have some official interest, in view of Gen. PIERCE's card. Perhaps Gen. BUTLER may be inclined to file it as an answer thereto.

"I, ERASTUS EDWIN MAYHEW, being twenty-three years of age, a native of Herman, in the County of Penobscot, State of Maine, on oath declare that in the month of April, 1860, I left Bangor, Me., which place I had made my home for about twenty years, and went to Boston, joined the sloop *Pocahontas*, and went in her to Calcutta as an able seaman. From that place I shipped on board the bark *Brothers*, of Yarmouth, Mass., to come home; was appointed second mate in the place of one of the officers who died on the way, and reached New-York on the 25th day of January last. I remained at New-York seven days, after which time I shipped on board the *Minne Schiffer* for Apalachicola, where I arrived after a passage of seventeen days. I there left the vessel, and tried to find another ship, but was not able to do so. I then let myself as deck hand on board the steamer *Indian*, to run up and down the river, at $25 per month; and after I had made a trip up and back, and another trip up, and while we were lying at Bainbridge, Ga., there was a report that the ports were blockaded—so the steamer was hauled up, and I was thrown out of work. I then let myself as a day laborer in Mitchell County, to a Mr. DAWSON, and remained with him about two months, after which time I worked for a Mr. MAPLES, in the same county, about two weeks, and then went into the employ of his mother as a carpenter. I had worked for about five weeks, when I was arrested by the County Vigilance Committee as a suspicious character, being a Northern man without friends or any settled business, and after I was examined by them I was discharged. After remaining some two weeks longer in the same county I got work in Baker County, Georgia, where I was again arrested by a Vigilance Committee, and kept in close confinement until I consented to join a volunteer corps in Georgia called the 'Baker Fire-eaters.' We left Newton, Baker County, July 9, 1861, and arrived at Yorktown, July 12, 1861, where our company, after each member had answered to his name upon roll-call, was informed by Col. COLQUET that it was in for the war. While with the company I went by the name of ED. E. MAY. I was stationed at Yorktown from the time of our arrival there until last Friday morning, when our company, with others, under the command of Gen. MAGRUDER, marched for Hampton. On the way we stopped at Young's Mills and at Great Bethel.

We stayed at Great Bethel from Monday night until Tuesday night. We reached Hampton Wednesday morning, and at noon I escaped from the party and reached Fortress Monroe about five o'clock that same evening. I met at Yorktown some members of a North Carolina company who were engaged in the Great Bethel fight, and from them learned the particulars of that fight, and while at Great Bethel on Tuesday last I was taken to the place of the fight by a member of a company engaged in it, and he pointed out to me the different localities and stated to me the particulars of the affair. I have learned from him and from other sources which are reliable, that the number of men engaged on the side of the rebels amounted to six hundred, consisting chiefly of artillery and infantry, and that at no time during the action were more men engaged on their side. At the point where Dry River crosses the Hampton Road, on the left of the road about one hundred yards from the bridge was placed a rifled cannon, (afterward stationed at Yorktown, and seen by me there,) which commanded the bridge and the road, and just opposite, on the other side of the road, were two 12-pound howitzers, which also commanded the bridge and road leading to Hampton. In front of these last, about one hundred feet from them, and on this side of the river, was another howitzer of the same size, and similarly placed, and behind an embankment, about a foot above the level of the field. This last was spiked by accident, or in some way disabled, early in the fight. I know of no other guns being placed about there during the fight; and, from the information I have, I am led to believe that there was none other there, and that the only other weapons were the firearms of the men. None of these cannon were large; they were common artillery pieces, field-pieces, brought with the rebels from Yorktown, and taken back with them in their retreat.

The two howitzers first named and the rifled gun were behind embankments about three feet high on the outside and somewhat higher from the inside, though I could not say how much higher. They were not high enough for the guns to stand behind them without making grooves or ruts for the wheels to stand in. I saw the ruts dug in the earth into which the wheels were sunk. Almost all the rebels were stationed behind these embankments; a small body were stationed in a thicket on the right of the National troops, and on this side of the river; about twenty-five men were at the dam in the rear of the rebel batteries, and a company was placed on the right to guard a road leading from YOUNG's Mills Road to the Great Bethel Road. The river ran in front of the embankments, behind which the two howitzers and the rifled gun were stationed—the other howitzer was on this side the river. The two howitzer battery was in a well-wooded spot, and shaded from sight by the trees. The rifled gun battery was exposed to sight. If Maj. WINTHROP had crossed the river at the dam some three hundred yards below the spot where he fell, he could have crossed under the shelter of a thick wood, and attacked the rebels on their left flank and in their rear, which they admit would have been fatal to them. If the National troops had made an attack on the right of the rebels, by the cross road leading from Young's Mills before named, they might have cut off the retreat to Yorktown. This attack was expected, and a company was stationed there to resist approach in that direction. The rebels say that if the attack of the National troops had been continued but a short time, they should have been entirely routed; as it it was, they, immediately upon the retreat of the National troops, commenced their retreat to Yorktown, expecting another attack, and fearing that they should be followed to Yorktown. They reached Yorktown that same night. During the fight, Gen. MAGRUDER sent to Yorktown for reinforcements, and an Alabama regiment (I think the First) was sent to Great Bethel, but they did not arrive till after the action was over, and they returned with the other troops the same night.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of the above facts, as they were stated to me by such persons and came to me from such sources that I have every reason to believe them. The statement of the numbers engaged was currently reported by all who were present at the fight, and I saw the ground myself last Tuesday, examined the embankments carefully, saw the portholes for the guns, and the whole ground is familiar to me. I was impressed into the service of the rebels as I have stated, and being a Northern man I was interested in all that concerned the North, and learned all the facts I could about this fight. I escaped from the rebel camp because I could not make common cause with them, and I intend immediately to go home to Bangor, Me.

(Signed,) ERASTUS E. MAYHEW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 13th day of August, 1861.

(Signed,) RICHARD LODOR.

First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Gen. WOOL has not yet arrived.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 17,
VIA BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.

A flag of truce conveyed to-day to Craney Island a number of ladies wishing to go South.

Corporal HURLBUT, of the First Connecticut Regiment, who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, brought with him a number of petitions, drawn up by our wounded and imprisoned soldiers, for a compromise in relation to an exchange of prisoners. They were directed to several prominent newspapers of the North for publication.

Gen. BUTLER sent the whole batch to the President.

Congressman ELY's name is said to head one of the petitions.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Saturday night, two men, named PATRICK DOOLEY and THOMAS BENNETT, got into a fight in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue when DOOLEY drew a dirk-knife and stabbed BENNETT three times in his side, and then escaped. It is believed the injuries will prove fatal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 17, 1861.

3,000	U. S. 6s, '62.........	95	5	N.Y. Cent. R. Ex D.	73¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	200	do..........s6	73¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	88¼	50	do........p&c	73¾
22,000	Treas. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	97½	150	Erie Railway.......	25¾
2,000	N.Y. State 7s, '70.	107	100	do............	25⅞
22,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43¼	175	Hudson R. R.......	33
10,000	do...........s10	43	100	do..........s15	33
28,000	do............	43½	50	Harlem Railroad...	10½
6,000	Virginia St. 6's..	55	175	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63½
3,000	do............	54½	200	do..........s60	63
1,000	do.........s15	54	200	Harlem R. Pref'ed..	25
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	66	100	Reading Railroad...	35¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s ..	43¼	370	Mich. Central R....	41½
30,000	do............	43⅜	100	do..........s30	41¼
38,000	do............	43	100	M.So.& N I. G. S.s30	28
5,000	do.........s10	43	50	do............	28½
3,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.........	47	150	do............	28
11,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	64	5	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94
9,000	Cal. St. 7s........	76	100	Galena & Chic.R.b60	64¾
3,000	City 6's '87.......	98	100	do.........s10	64½
1,000	H. R. R. R. C. B.	70	100	do.........s30	64
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60¼	40	do............	64½
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	89¾	500	do............	64⅝
1,000	do............	89⅞	900	Clev. & Tol. R......	28¾
100	Manhattan Bank...	115	400	do..........b30	28¾
40	Penn. Coal Co......	77	300	do............	28⅝
160	P. M. S. Co. ex. div.	71	200	do..........s30	28½
50	do............	70¾	50	Chi. & Rk. Island R.	38½
10	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	14½	400	do............	38⅝
125	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	58½	25	do............	38¾

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The event of the past week was the successful negotiation of the Government Loan of *one hundred and fifty millions* through the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The conferences between the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers and delegates of these Banks consumed more than half the week. Animated by a single spirit to accommodate and support the Government to the fullest measure of their ability, these Bankers found that the negotiation grew in magnitude and importance the more it was discussed, and the primary application of the Secretary for fifteen or twenty millions, for his immediate wants through the present month and part of September, was ultimately answered by a proposition to take the entire loan, not embraced in the $50,000,000 demand, Notes and a reserve of $50,000,000 to be negotiated hereafter in a National Funded Stock at 6 or 7 ℘ cent. This arrangement is made in connection with an offer to the whole people of the country to subscribe to such portion of the three-year 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills (the daily interest being equal to two cents per day, or $6 per month earned on every $100 invested) as they may elect *at an early day*, to apply for in sums of not less than $50—the amount so subscribed to be made part of the Bank subscription, or to be deducted from it. The proportion assigned to the Banks of New-York, all of which have consented to participate per capital, of the first $50,000,000, is $30,000,000, the whole to bear interest from the 15th August, and the Money to be drawn for by installments to suit the mutual convenience of the Banks and the Department, hence to the 1st October, at which time the Banks are to notify of their acceptance of the second $50,000,000, to bear date from the 15th October, and so on with the third option of $50,000,000 in December. The interest on all Bills above $50 is to be paid in New-York, &c., half yearly, and on $50 Bills annually. The Banks of Boston are to hold $10,000,000, and to permit the country Banks of New-England to participate to the extent of $5,000,000. The Banks of Philadelphia have resolved to hold the $5,000,000 assigned to that city.

The negotiation could at no time in their history have come more opportunely to the Associated Banks of New-York, since the dullness of general trade was rapidly reducing their line of active business to a point which would soon have made banking in this City, burthened with a rate of taxation on the capital employed very closely approaching 2 ℘ cent. per annum, comparatively unremunerative, except by a radical curtailment of salaries and the number of clerks supported by it And this with a Specie average more than doubled, both in amount and the *pro rata* to the Deposit line since the beginning of the year. As it now is they practically add $30,000,000 to their productive business, earning, in clear addition to their previous income, from the 15th August, $6,000 per day, (this being the daily interest at 7.30 ℘ cent. on $30,000,000,) equal to $2,190,000 per annum—the equivalent of 3.19 ℘ cent. on the $69,000,000 of Associated Bank capital. The sum taken, though carrying interest at once on the whole, will not be required to be paid in, beyond the earnest of 10 ℘ cent., in Specie to go into the Sub-Treasury in a day or two, until gradually drawn for, directly on the Banks, from Washington; but assuming the fact to be otherwise, there is no question of the ability of the Banks, in the present state of the Foreign Exchanges, to spare, if need be, the whole sum in Specie and overdue Treasury paper which they now hold as a demand loan upon the Department, and then show an equal relative strength to their position at the close of last year, which was deemed a sufficiently safe and easy one: In illustration of which we submit the following figures of the Bank movement on 25th December, and about what it will show for the 17th August on the average to be made up this afternoon:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Dec. 25......	$132,152,299	$20,326,970	$83,214,394
Aug. 17......	108,800,000	49,750,000	92,000,000

We have reason to know that the Specie in Bank at the close of the week, by actual count, is **$52,202,182**, or about half a million above the Average which will be returned for the week. Of course, under the circumstances of the case the addition of the Government paper, bearing so liberal a rate of interest, will cause an immediate improvement in the value of our well-managed Bank Stocks—and with few exceptions, we believe they are so managed—not alone because of the increased profit which it affords, but because our Bank officers have shown the good sense and quick-sighted judgment to grasp the whole scope of the Government negotiation at once, and with an unanimity which reflects equal credit upon their sagacity and public spirit.

There is much relief to general trade and financial confidence to result almost immediately from the Government negotiation. It is undeniable that after the repulse of our Army at Manassas, serious apprehension was entertained in timid and prudent quarters in Wall-street, that the Government might not be able to work the Treasury with continued ease on high credit, and the damaging influence of such apprehension might soon have pervaded the whole country. This danger is now happily and most triumphantly turned, and with the indorsement of the solid Banking interests of the great cities of the North, the individual and corporate means of the whole country will be directed to the use of the Treasury, with unstinted confidence, from the double motive of sustaining the Government through the trials of the wicked and unprovoked Civil War which has been made upon it, and to secure a liberal rate of earning upon the various sums thus invested. Beyond this consideration is the assured freedom of the Money market from the periodical disturbance or distrust to which it might have been subject by the large wants and equivocal credit and ability of the National Treasury.

The Treasury Department will immediately begin the gradual issue and employment of UNITED STATES NOTES of the convenient denominations of *fives, tens and twenties*, payable on demand in Specie, on presentation at the branch offices of the Treasury designated in the corner of each Note. We have already seen the specimen sheets of the Notes made payable at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York. They will be ready for employment at Washington before the close of the present week; taking the place of small Gold Coin at all points of Government disbursement where these United States Notes are equally valuable, as a medium of exchange on the great cities, and even preferable to Gold. We believe it is no purpose of the Government to force a large circulation of these Notes. Their redemption in Specie will be amply provided for at the given points of payment, and the proportion which may be floated—in other words, withheld as a circulating medium from immediate presentation—will be left entirely to the degree of popularity which they may attain through the country. The whole issue authorized by the Loan act is $50,000,000.

There is some further improvement in the jobbing line of trade, but confined mainly to groceries and such staple articles of dry goods as enter into the most ordinary and indispensable domestic use, and in Army clothing. The Import entries continue remarkably light for this season of the year, while there is continued activity in both the home and export demand for Grain and Provisions. The recent partial interruption to Canal navigation caused the shipping supplies to fall off for a few days, but this difficulty we understand to be remedied. The business on the Corn Exchange since the last French and English mails by the *Persia*, has been in advance of the immediate arrivals from the West, and there is increased confidence felt in the future export demand for the supply of Europe. In the Money Market there is no change of rates, and but little additional employment on the Street. The dullness is partially relieved by an active speculation in the Two-Year Treasury 6 ℘ cents. of the Government, the issue of which now ceases. The Importers, who have prospective customs to provide for, and the Money Brokers on the Street are competing for these Notes since the Bank negotiation with the Government whereby they are made convertible as cash, after the 1st Oct., into the second installment of the Great Loan. Exchange on London closed firm on Saturday, at 107¼@107½ ℘ cent.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,392,600, against $4,959,105 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,587,985, against $1,894,058 same week last season. No Export clearancts of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $205,967. The arrivals of English Gold during the week are $185,000, and from California $944,000.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June, having been made up and published a few weeks since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as for the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July, the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to....$77,949,000
Add seven weeks since July 1.............. 10,704,820
Total since Jan. 1..........................$88,653,820
Against same time last year................151,643,064
Decreased Import since 1st January.......$62,989,244

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to July 1..$66,601,000
Add seven weeks since July 1.............16,400,855
Total clearances since Jan. 1..........$82,061,855
Against same time last year..............55,658,632
Increased Exports since Jan. 1..........26,403,223

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.......$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860.....................32,688,920
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.$29,439,482

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.......$33,365,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston.............7,396,000
California Gold at New-York...............22,250,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....$63,011,000
Against same time, 1860:
From California..................$21,691,000
From abroad..........................751,000—$22,442,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.......$40,569,000

The course of the Stock Market near the close of the week, with the exception of Government Securities, was to lower figures. The State and Railway speculatives lost nearly the whole advance of the week before. The general effect of the Government negotiation was neutralized, so far as the transactions in other than Government Stock and Treasury Notes at the Exchange Board could be made to do it, by parties of influence in speculation who bore the market somewhat vigorously, on the opinion that the next news from Europe will be bad for the National cause as against the Southern rebellion. On this opinion or upon some other calculation not so directly avowed, they offered their options to deliver in 10 to 60 days, at a concession of from ½ to 1½ ℘ cent. from the cash price, (and in the case of Virginia Sixes, 3 ℘ cent.,) with considerable freedom, causing the market on Saturday to leave off dull. As only one session of the Board was held, the amount of business was not very large, and in the instance of New-York Central, which was offered down to 72½ ℘ cent. on sellers' option, and 73⅛@¼ for cash, only 50 shares were sold for immediate delivery. The shares of the Galena were offered down on the reported short earnings as compared with last season of the second week in August, and Rock Island suffered from the same cause. In the State Stocks there was an eagerness manifested to press the sales of Tennessees and Missouris at the Board, the last registered sales of the latter being at 43, seller 10 days. Virginias, Louisianas and Georgias keep up from the inability of the speculators for the fall to borrow or otherwise bring out the Cash Stock.

The following were the bids at the close for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..............	80	Hanover..................	65
Manhattan................	115	Metropolitan............	80
Union.....................	88	Market...................	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'.	100	Shoe and Leather......	80
State of New-York.....	75	Corn Exchange.........	72
Commerce...............	76½	Continental.............	67
Mercantile...............	100	Commonwealth	66
American Exchange...	75	Importers' & Traders'.	78
Bank of the Republic..	75	Park......................	85

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes....	92	N. Indiana firsts,.......	77
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64.	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	74
Erie firsts, '68..........	103	Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ cent., '75.	89½
Erie seconds, '59........	100	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c..	8
Erie seconds, ex. '79....	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	80½
Erie thirds, '83..........	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	38
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69.	102½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	31
Hudson Riv. Conv., '67	70	N. J. Cen. firsts........	103
Harlem firsts, 1869–73..	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts......	97
Harlem thirds, '68......	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds...	85½
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old.....	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts.	82
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We understand that numerous applications were made on Saturday to the Banks and the Sub-Treasurer to participate in the New Loan on three-year Treasury Notes, both by individuals and Country Bank officers. The details of the Bank arrangement, so far as they relate to the management and distribution of the Loan, are not yet completed, and in several instances on Saturday the Banks applied to for information, were unable to give an immediate or precise answer. This will be remedied, no doubt, in a day or two. The Sub-Treasurer was instructed by telegraph from Washington to accept all applications made at his office, until further order, it being understood that the amount will be taken from the award to the Banks by mutual consent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861.....	88@80@88¾
Two years 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes...	96¼@98@97½
New-York Central....................	74¾@73¾ ex. div.
New-York and Erie..........................	26¾@25¾
Reading...	36½@35¾
Rock Island......................................	40½@38¾
Michigan Guaranteed...............................	30@28¼
Michigan Southern..................................	14½@14
Michigan Central...........................	30@30¼@28¾
Toledo..	65¼@64¼
Galena...	65¾@63¾
Illinois Central..	107½@107
Panama...	72@70½ ex div.
Pacific Mail..	44¾@43
Missouris..	54@56@54¼
Virginias..	46@43
Tennessees...	35@33
Hudson River...	26¾@25
Harlem Preferred.....................................	57½@57
Burlington and Quincy..............................	10½@10¼
Harlem, Common......................................	

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port....	$3,139,138	$3,446,119	$593,305
Thrown on market....	3,319,219	3,577,806	359,262
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	78,762,550	69,436,365	32,663,478
Thrown on market....	78,514,067	69,424,259	30,167,329

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	243	$64,972	452	$175,862	234	$59,596
Mf. of Cot'n.	87	13,690	46	7,313	130	25,382
Mf. of Silk..	54	41,663	180	216,797	66	77,811
Mf. of Flax..	44	13,333	16	1,444	126	24,286
Miscellan's	4,339	15,951	100	22,280	15	2,579
Total....	4,767	$169,609	794	$423,696	571	$189,653
		423,696				169,609

Total entered....$593,305 Total marketed.........$359,262

We publish the following communication from a well-known legal authority in Detroit, as an interesting history of the old difficulty between the State of Michigan and her Bondholders, to which frequent allusion is made by the London *Times* as one of the evidences of American repudiation. It was not from ignorance of the nature of the difficulty that the matter was not discussed in the editorial article referred to by Mr. JOY, but because circumstances were known to exist in the instances of both Michigan and Arkansas, about which financial opinion has differed on both sides the Atlantic ever since the original default occurred. In any event, however, the difference in favor of Michigan appears under the following history, to be, that she was ready to return all the moneys advanced upon her bonds, whereas Arkansas, without repudiating the obligation, has left her Bondholders to collect their money out of the landed and other securities of the State and Real Estate Banks for whose benefit the Bonds were originally issued:

THE MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your comments upon a recent article in the London *Times*, classing Michigan with Mississippi and Florida as repudiating States, you do not seem to be acquainted with the facts in relation to the public debts of this State. That all your readers may know with what justice the London *Times* makes its assertions, I will state the history of the action of this State in this matter, which you can publish if you deem it of sufficient importance.

In 1838 the agents of this State delivered to the Morris Canal and Banking Company of New-Jersey three millions eight hundred and thirteen thousand of the State Bonds, in pursuance of a contract of sale made with them in November of that year. The contract was made by that Company in behalf of the United States Bank. These Bonds were to be paid for in installments according to the contract, as the money was required by the State for its public works then in progress. The installments were to run through a considerable period of time. The State drew its bills upon that Company in anticipation of the installments, and realized the money through the Banks of this and other States. That being the condition of things, and these bills to a large amount being outstanding, the Morris Canal and Banking Company and the United States Bank both failed, and no further payments were made. The outstanding drafts of the State were protested, and the State subjected to great damage pecuniarily and infinite embarrassment otherwise. There were three millions eight hundred thousand of Bonds thus situated, and the payments made on account of them amounted in round numbers to about $1,300,000, leaving about $2,500,000 due the State, and which was never paid.

Of course, it became immediately a question whether the State could be held, in equity and justice, to pay the full amount of Bonds so circumstanced, having received not half the money agreed to be paid for them. Had these Bonds remained in the hands of the Morris Canal Company, or the United States Bank, all the world, probably, would have been of one opinion upon the subject, and would have agreed that declining to pay any more than had been received, would not have been repudiation, but simple justice. The State would have had the legal right, probably, not only to decline paying any more than those, but to have deducted from the amount received the damages caused by the failure to fulfill the contract by the Canal and Banking Company, and would have been only legally and equitably liable to pay the balance, but with interest, of course.

Unfortunately, the Canal and Banking Company, or the United States Bank which, in this transaction, was the same thing, had hypothecated the Bonds in London, and, perhaps, partly in Amsterdam, to secure in part antecedently existing debts, and to procure some additional loans of money, perhaps, pledging at the same time a large amount, as was understood, of other State Bonds in the same transaction. This raised a question between the pledgees and the State. Had the Bonds been sold to purchasers by those Banks in good faith, there probably would have been no doubt of the legal or equitable liability of the State to pay the full amount. They were not sold, however, and the question stood as before stated—one between the pledgees of the Bonds and the State. What were their respective rights? First: Undoubtedly the pledgees would have been entitled to be repaid all the money they had advanced upon their credit, even though it amounted to a larger sum than the State had received. Second: If they had advanced upon the credit of their Bonds no more money than the State had received, then they could require of the State no more than that amount. There was published to the world, immediately on the failure of these Banks, a full statement of their failure to pay for the Bonds. The positions assumed by the State were those above mentioned.

There was a difficulty in ascertaining the amount advanced by the parties who held them in pledge, but it was quite certain that there had not been advanced so much as the amount which had been paid the State by the Banks.

The State, therefore, by its Legislature, passed in 1843, an act recognizing its obligation to the holders of the Bonds for the amount of money, principal and interest which it had received, deducting the damages caused to it by the failure of the contracting Banks to pay for the Bonds as above stated, and authorizing the proper State officers to allow that amount to the holders of the Bonds, and pay it in new Bonds of the State, maturing at the same time and bearing the same interest. As there was some doubt whether any less than the whole amount of the Bonds could be taken under that act, and the holders also complaining of the amount of damage claimed by the State, subsequent acts were passed to avoid these difficulties, the last of which was in April, 1848, and was as follows:

"*And whereas*, The holders of the part of the Five Million Loan Bonds being the outstanding portion, $3,800,000 of the $5,000,000 Loan Bonds, and other Bonds delivered to the United States Bank and Morris Canal and Banking Company, have not surrendered the same for adjustment under the Act of 1843;

"*And whereas*, Doubts are entertained as to the power of surrendering under said Act, a part only of said Bonds; and whereas, the Legislature, by an act approved March 28, 1846, did reduce the rate of damages [illegible] of full and final adjustment and funding of the same.

"6. *Be it enacted*, That upon the surrender at the Treasury of the State of any of the said Five Millions Loan Bonds [illegible] of the same shall be entitled to receive from the Governor of the State certificates of stock or Bonds at the rate of four hundred and three dollars and sixty-eight cents ($403 68) on each one thousand dollars of said Bonds, for principal and interest thereon on the 1st day of January, 1846, and allowing the subsequent interest at the rate of six per cent. [illegible] on three hundred and two dollars and [illegible] cents for each thousand dollars of said [illegible] to be computed to the 1st day of January next after the surrender thereof. *Provided*, The coupons [illegible] 1841, shall remain attached thereto; [illegible] further, that if any of said coupons falling due after July 1, 1841, shall not be delivered to the [illegible] with the Bonds to which they belonged, there shall be deducted from the amount authorized to be issued in the new Bonds the sum of nine dollars and eighty cents for each coupon removed from each Bond of one thousand dollars, and twenty-seven dollars and [illegible] five cents for each coupon removed from a Bond of three thousand dollars."

Some of the acts alluded to were passed by the Legislature, acting in consultation with agents and attorneys of large masses of these Bonds, and the computation of principal and interest to be allowed were made by an ascertainment of the full amount received by the State for the Bonds and the interest on the same, and fixing thereby the amount due on each Bond up to the time designated as the period for the exchange of Bonds, and authorizing new Bonds to issue for the amount, and adding interest on the amount received up to the time the new Bond might be called for. There was some pretence that the amount of damages claimed by the State originally, viz.: twenty-five per cent., was unjust, and the State practically abandoned the claim, deducting only three per cent. instead of the twenty-five.

This is the simple history of the action of this State relative to the State Debt. It was rendered bankrupt for a time by the failure of those banks to fulfill their engagement. Its bills were dishonored, its public works stopped, the progress of the State arrested for a long period, and its credit for a time ruined. It has never, notwithstanding this, in its own judgment, repudiated or sought to repudiate. It has admitted its debts to the full amount of the money received, and it is believed that under the circumstances this was all that in equity and justice the parties holding the Bonds were entitled to receive.

That this was generally so considered by the bondholders themselves, is evident from the fact that all of the Bonds, amounting to $3,813,000, as [illegible] been long since, by them, surrendered, with the exception of only $159,000, which last amount may possibly have been sold by the parties to whom they were pledged, though this is not known to be the case. On the debt thus created, the State has always paid its interest, and though there may have been individuals who would probably have been glad to obtain the full amount of the Bonds held in pledge, there has been none who has not received all that the State received, and, as is believed, none who have not received all the money *they advanced when the Bonds were pledged to them*, and all they were entitled to receive.

Such being the facts, the community both in this country and Europe may easily judge with what propriety the London *Times* classes Michigan with Mississippi and Florida in its charges of repudiation and bad faith towards its creditors. JAMES F. JOY.

DETROIT, Aug. 15, 1861.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT—no sales White; Red State in better demand and salable at $1 15@$1 16. OATS—steady at 32c. for Chicago; sales 12,000 bushels; no sales of State reported. CORN in better demand and in fair supply; sales 28,000 bushels Western Mixed at 45½c.@46c., principally at 45½c. Shipments by tow this evening will be over [illegible] bushels. WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls. at 13c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—3,040 bbls. Flour; 46 cases Tobacco; 65 hhds. Tobacco; 300 bbls. High Wines, 21 sacks Wool, 770 boxes Cheese. *For Boston and the East*—1,596 bbls. Flour, 83 bales Wool, 100 bbls. High Wines. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 15*—100,100 bush. Corn, 49,300 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Oats, 19,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency—supply offering very light; sales 6,700 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring; [illegible] bushels Red Winter Western sold at $1 15, with buyers for shipments at $1 12½. CORN advanced [illegible]; the market closing with little or none on the spot; sales, last night, 7,000 bushels Illinois at 40c.; to-day, 6,000 bushels at 42c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,670 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat; 40,300 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand, and advanced 1c.@2c.: sales, 40,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 96c.@97½c.; 10,000 bushels Red Winter Indiana, at $1 13; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 90c.; 17,000 bushels No. 1 do., at 95c. CORN steady: sales, 33,000 bushels, at 37½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—850 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT, advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 74½c.@75½c.; No. 2, at 72c.@72½c. in store. CORN, ½c. higher; sales at 25c.@25½c., for mixed, afloat. OATS steady. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bush. Wheat, 150,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 487,000 bush. Wheat, 58,000 bush. Corn, 35,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS nominal. Exchange dull and unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Corilla, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. H. C. Fuller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 14 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon sets.... 4 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 40 | Gov. Island. 7 29 | Hell Gate.... 8 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

H. B. M. steamship Gladiator, Hickley, from a cruise southward, via Cape Henry 15th inst. Left in Hampton Roads, U. S. ships Wabash, Minnesota, Savannah and Cumberland. 4th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke brig ——, of Boston, bound S.; 12th inst., off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, hence, bound S.; 14th inst., off New Inlet, N. C., spoke U. S. ship Dale, on a cruise; same day, spoke U. S. gunboat Penguin, bound into Hampton Roads.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Corilla, Pettengill, Rio Janeiro July 7, in ballast to S. & C. S. Johnson. July 13, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 30, exchanged signals with an Am. bark strg. S., showing a white and red signal with letter D. in centre; July 28, lat. 9 38 N., lon. 44 50, passed an Am. herm. brig strg. S. showing a white flag with letter C. in the centre; Aug. 7, lat. 32 30, lon. 66 20, passed an Am. bark strg. S. E., showing a white signal with red letter [illegible]; same time passed a double topsail herm. brig, strg. S. S. E., showing red burgee with white letters; 15th inst., during a heavy blow from E. N. E., John Connor, seaman, of Liverpool, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Beetjen, Rotterdam 32 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son. Was up to the Woodlands on the ——, when she took a heavy N. E. gale, during which lost foresail, jib and mainstaysail.

Brig Harp, Ames, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Dobbin, Ponce, P. R., July 21, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Scotland, for Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Hurd, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Dart, Smith, Stamford, with mdse. to master.

WIND—South.

Below.

Bark S. W. Pike.
Bark Kanawha.—Both by pilot boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.
Bark N. W. Boynton.

Sailed.

Aug. 17—U. S. steam transport City of New-York, for Washington, D. C.; steamer Jacob Bell, for do. Ships Great Western and Thornton, Liverpool; Shakspere, (Brem.,) Bremen. Barks B. Watson, Marseilles; Sam Sheppard, Cork; J. M. Hicks, Gloucester; Brilliant, Antwerp. Brig R. C. Wright, Baltimore. Schrs. Wm. H. Clear, (Br.,) Harbor Island; Walter Raleigh, Bordeaux; Eckford Webb, Glasgow.

Aug. 18—Steamships Marion, for Key West and Havana; A. H. Bowman, Washington, D. C.; storeship Nightingale, Hampton Roads. Ships Mercury, Havre, and anchored at S. W. Spit; Delphine, (Prus.,) Cork. Barks Hyperion, Barbados; Mountain Eagle, Hull; Jaraco, (Span.,) Barcelona; Hermes, (Nor.,) Havre; Catharina, (Russ.,) Antwerp. Schr. Geo. Armstrong, Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 21, brig Echo, of Baltimore, wtg.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York.—3d, St. Louis, in the Clyde. 4th, Glenvere, at Plymouth. 5th, Civilita, at do.; Lorenzo Evans, at Falmouth; Volancas, at Havre; Ocean Skimmer, at Antwerp; Adele, off St. Albans; Eva Hart, [illegible]; Southern Rights, at Deal; T. Nightingale, at do. 6th, C. Loren and Simon, at Deal; Flora Southard, in the Clyde. 5th, Indian Chief, off Warren Point; Fortuna, [illegible], New-World, Great Northern, Liverpool; John Tucker, do. 6th, Aneville, Bayne and North American, do. 7th, Admiral, do.; Adjace and Immaculate, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—5th, Forrest Belle, at Dover.

Arrived from Savannah—6th, John Barrow, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Cornelius Grinnell, from Deal; 6th, Ocean Monarch and N. Notebhum, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Volante, loading at Cardiff, from Montevideo, took fire 6th August, and was scuttled.

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York—Ida at Antwerp; Annie Logan at Cardiff; Alliance and Carl Johan at Gloucester; Agile and Derwent at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—Ediste at Hamburg, Comatis at Falmouth.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Belladonna at Queenstown.